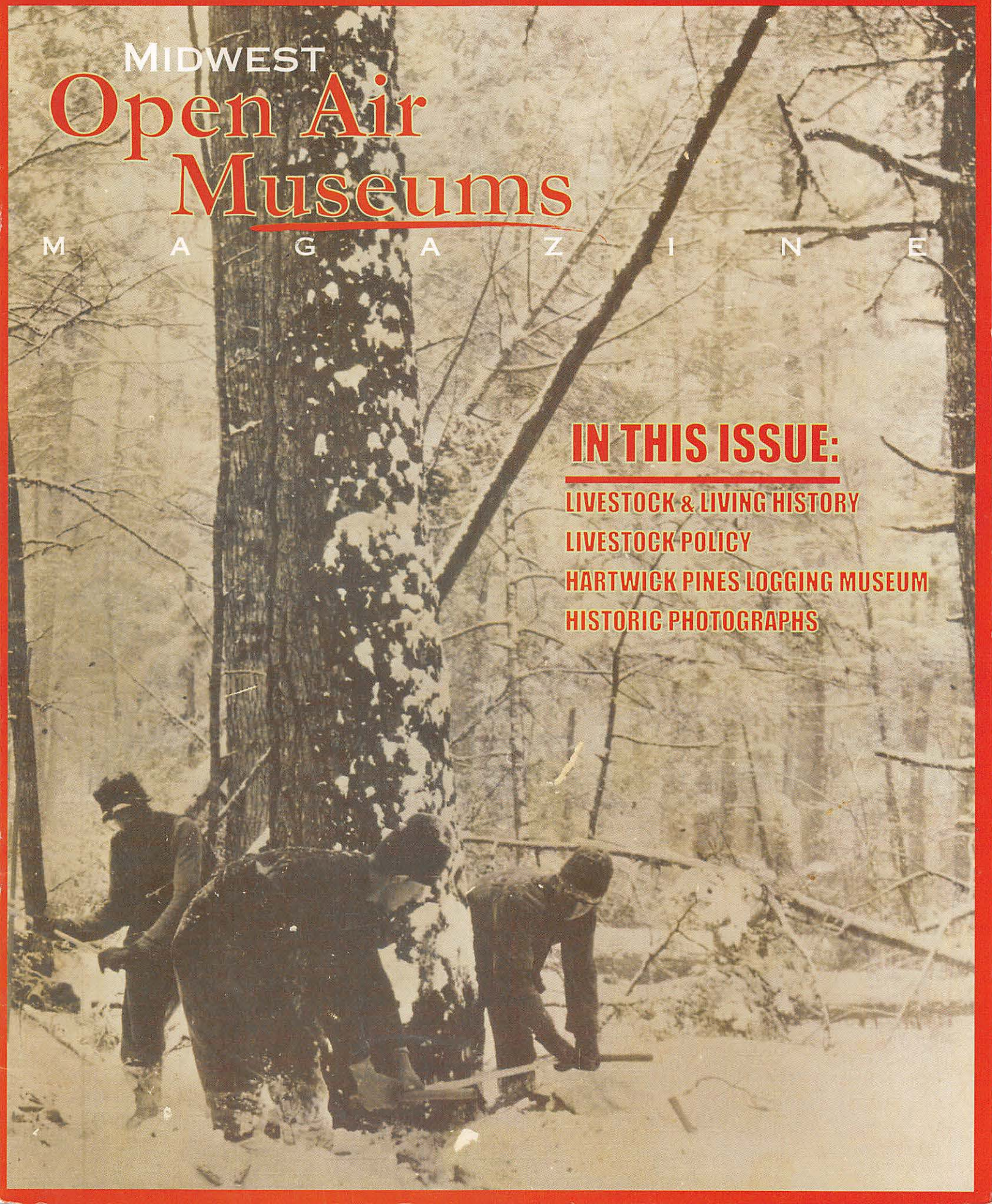
OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE MIDWEST OPEN AIR MUSEUMS COORDINATING COUNCIL
2006 Vol. XXVII, no. 2 ISSN 1536-3279

MIDWEST Open Air Museums MAGAZINE



IN THIS ISSUE:

LIVESTOCK & LIVING HISTORY
LIVESTOCK POLICY
HARTWICK PINES LOGGING MUSEUM
HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

MOMCC 2006 Fall Conference

GREEN History

Grayling, Michigan
November 9-11, 2006

Interpreting our Natural Resources at Open-Air Museums

The cultural history of Northern Michigan, like much of the Midwest, can be traced to the use of the natural resources around us. Be it the Great Lakes and river systems for transportation and food, the fur-trade, forests for logging, the mineral resources to propel a mining boom, or rich soils for agriculture, many of our historic sites are based on these natural resources. What is your site doing to interpret these natural resources around you? This conference, located in the heart of Michigan's "Northwoods," will examine our natural resources and how they fit into the interpretation of our historic sites and museums.

Workshops and Sessions Include

- AuSable River Trout Fishing Experience
- Traverse City Wine and History Tour
- Fitting Period Clothing
- Grant Writing
- Tractor Rehabilitation
- Recognizing the Importance of Place
- Writing Furnishing Plans for Historic Buildings
- Great Lakes Native Culture
- Using Music on site to enhance an Interpretive Program
- Using 19th Century Skills to attract new Volunteers
- Integrating History and Science

Thursday Reception –At Wellington Farm, USA
A Night on the Farm –snacks and drink while you explore Wellington Farm

Friday Evening Dinner, Dancing and Period Clothing Contest
Featuring the music of "The Blue Water Ramblers"
The return of MOMCC's popular Period Clothing Contest

CONFERENCE ACCOMODATONS:
Holiday Inn Grayling
2650 Business Loop South I-75
Grayling, MI 49738
(989) 348-7611
http://www.ichotelsgroup.com/h/d/hi/1/en/hd/gxgmi

Conference Registration: $75 for early ALHFAM/MOMCC Members postmarked by Oct. 14, $95 thereafter

Early Bird Registration Deadline: OCTOBER 14

Michigan Historical Center
Michigan Historical Museum System

2006 Vol. XXVII, no2. IISSN 1536-3279

Editorial Staff

Editor-In-Chief & Graphic Design
Peter M. Noll
Volkening Heritage Farm at Spring Valley
Schaumburg, Illinois

Senior Editors
Chris Gordy
Stephenson County Historical Society
Freeport, Illinois

Susan Nordmeyer-Gordy
Apple River Fort State Historic Site
Elizabeth, Illinois

Ericka Mason
Conner Prairie
Fishers, Indiana

Terri Reynolds
Ella Sharp Museum
Jackson, Michigan

Angie Supernaw
Graduate Student
University of Illinois

Editorial Office
Unless otherwise directed within a specific feature or column, address magazine correspondence and article submissions to:

Spring Valley
MOMCC MAGAZINE
1111 East Schaumburg Road
Schaumburg, IL 60194
email: magazine@momcc.org

Membership & Subscriptions
Midwest Open-Air Museums Magazine is published three times a year and is included with membership in the Midwest Open-Air Museums Coordinating Council. Membership dues are $20.00 for individuals, and $25.00 for households and institutions. Send dues to:
Debra A. Reid
Associate Professor, Dept. of History
Eastern Illinois University
600 Lincoln Ave
Charleston, IL 61920

MIDWEST Open Air Museums

FEATURES

Livestock Need Living History 4
Debra A. Reid

Developing a Livestock Handbook 14
Jonathan D. Kuester

Site Spotlight 27
Hartwick Pines Logging Museum

Ain't Technology Grand? 34
John R. Childs

DEPARTMENTS

President's Perspective 2

The Editorium 3

A Moment in Time 18

From the Archives 25

In Their Own Words 32

ABOUT THE COVER:

Cutting the white pine: Michigan's White Pine Logging Industry of 1840-1910 contributed to the growth of the Midwest and the United States during the latter half of the 19th Century. In the 19th Century, Michigan was best known for its lumber industry. Hartwick Pines State Park and Logging Museum, your host for the 2006 Fall Conference, preserves and interprets this important period in Michigan, and our nation's history.

President's Perspective

Hi, folks. Those of you living in the Milwaukee area may have seen MOMCC in the paper recently. In that article the reporter…I won't say "misquoted" me, but it's fair to say that she used a great deal of artistic license in paraphrasing what I said, and I don't think we really agreed on what my intentions were. If you're a re-enactor from the Milwaukee area, you'll know what I'm talking about. I call this story, "Why Rob Will Never Talk to a Newspaper Journalist Again."

A couple of weeks past a reporter from a Milwaukee newspaper contacted me – as the regional representative of ALHFAM – to talk about some fairly uncontroversial things related to the downward trend in visitation at living history sites. It was a great conversation. We chatted about the Bicentennial fervor that gave birth to so many historic sites. We conversed about the challenge of competition between living history sites and other ways folks can choose to spend their leisure time (from video games to amusement parks to marathon couch potato sessions). All of this was in the context of some changes taking place at Old World Wisconsin, one of MOMCC's highly respected member institutions and a good, old friend to many of our individual members.

Of course, most of that conversation didn't make it to publication. The part that showed up in the paper was a rather artistic interpretation of my statements. I won't quote the article here, but I will say that, according to this reporter, I took a rather dim view of the re-enacting community, at large.

My actual statements and intentions sprang, in part, from a great conversation some of us were having on ALHFAM-member Ron Carnegie's newly-formed First Person Interpretation group on yahoo.com. One wise member of this group is both a re-enactor AND a museum administrator. When donning his administrator hat, the definition of living history takes on an educational meaning; but as a re-enactor, living history has more to do with what he personally can gain from the experience.

Is there anything wrong, per se, with reenacting for its own sake? No. Are there hobbyist reenacting groups who do educational programming? Clearly. All I was trying to say, really, was that living history is many things to many people, and that while we who work (and/or play) in "the field" can amuse ourselves for hours on end making distinctions, the public does not. The Rennaissance Festival is a type of "living history" as is the fine portrayal of Thomas Jefferson at CW, for example. If both of these things are considered (by the public) "living history," then there is confusion in the "brand."
(Just for fun, I invite you all to do a Google search on the term "living history" and see what comes up. It's enlightening.)

On the other hand, if there is a silver lining in this whole mess, I hope that any controversy this article stirs up will generate conversation about what we can do – as individual museum folk, as re-enactors, as an organization – to help clear up the misunderstandings about what living history is, is not, and could and maybe even ought to be.

Until next time I remain yours, steadfastly avoiding media interviews.

THE EDITORIUM

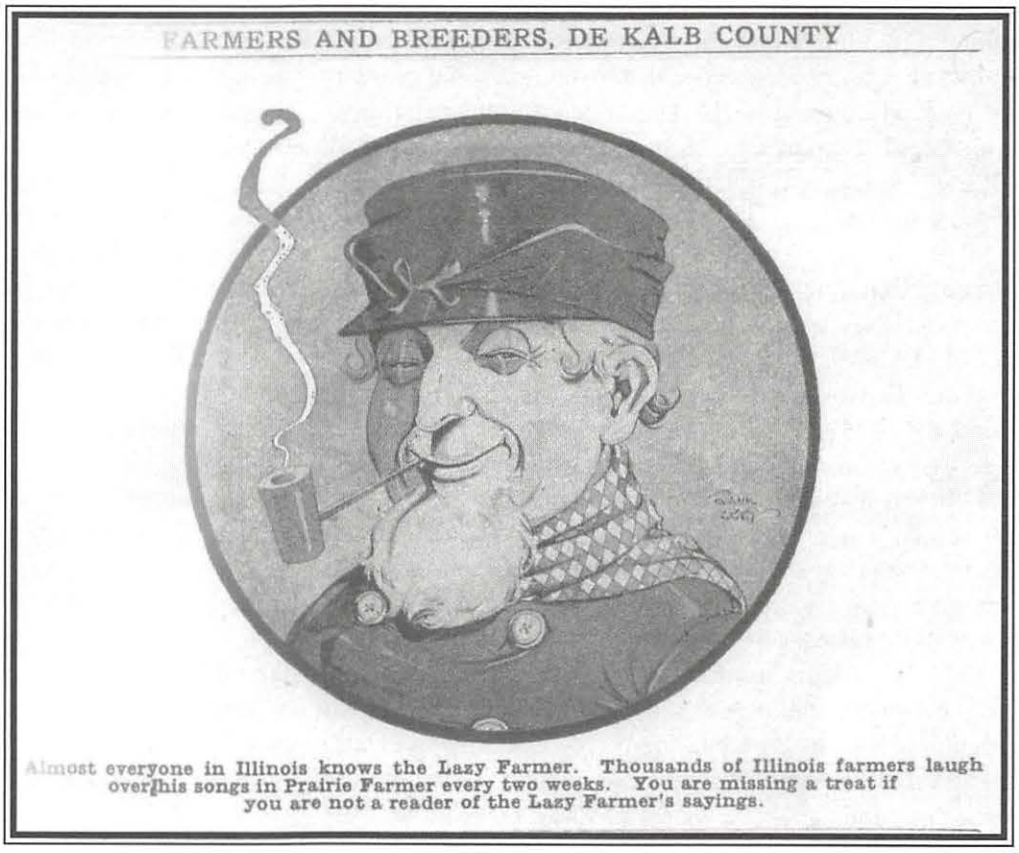
Greetings and welcome to another issue of the *MOMCC Magazine*. For those of you who missed it, this is Volume XXVII no. 2. Usually (always) the Editorium is the last thing that finds its way to the paste board of the *Magazine* during its creation. In fact, it seldom, if ever, gets copy edited before being printed. This leads me to an important point; copy editing is essential if you want to avoid spilling mistakes and other grammatical errors?

Now, copy editing is a thankless job. True, the editors are the first ones to read the savory stuffing of this fine publication, but its no leisurely literary ramble for them. Usually (always) we're behind deadline pushing to get this thing off via the USPS from the various parts of the Midwest the copy editors hail from to the printer in Iowa, who sends it back to Illinois and then on to you all.

In the past, the Editorial Team has consisted of three copy editors. However, you recently elected one of them president of our organization. Painful though it was, we had to let him go. This, of course, leaves us one copy editor short; I think you know where I'm going here. So, if you 're really good with a red pen, if you know the difference between an em dash and a hyphen, if you have a compulsive attention to detail, well you're exactly who we're looking for. If you're interested in the job, just send an e-mail to magazine@momcc.org.

I hope those who prefer to read the *Magazine* free from typos (mostly) enjoy this issue— and thank a copy editor the next chance they get! Hopefully at the Fall Conference in Grayling, Michigan this November. The list of sessions and workshops looks outstanding. You can read more about the host site on page 27 and if you misplaced your conference flyer you can find details on the MOMCC web page. Hope to see you there...

-Pete


FARMERS AND BREEDERS, DE KALB COUNTY
Almost everyone in Illinois knows the Lazy Farmer. Thousands of Illinois farmers laugh over his songs in Prairie Farmer every two weeks. You are missing a treat if you are not a reader of the Lazy Farmer's sayings.

From the Prairie Farmer's Reliable Directory of Farmers and Breeders, DeKalb County, 1917

LIVESTOCK AND LIVING HISTORY

A Discussion on Professional Standards

Debra A. Reid
Associate Professor, Eastern Illinois University

This article originated in an effort to come to terms with a recurring theme- the relationship between livestock and living history- specifically, do living history farms need livestock to be credible? Furthermore, who should establish the levels of credibility- the profession or the public? Museum professionals have debated this topic for more than thirty years, but public opinions remain largely unknown. Founders of the museum subfield conceptualized complete working farms with appropriate livestock, and they advocated preservation efforts to recreate phenotypes, and preserve genotypes. They did this because most of them studied agricultural history, and appropriate stock, crops, equipment, and processes appealed to their personal interests and their educational goals. They likewise advocated high professional standards to ensure that stock was properly collected, preserved, interpreted, and disposed of in a museum setting.

Certainly living museums, including agricultural museums, recognized their need to serve the public. Herbert A. Keller, McCormick Historical Association in Chicago, believed that a "good" living agricultural museum "possesses universal appeal for all classes and types of people" and "widespread opportunity for the future education of the people" (186). He believed that such museums could "portray vividly and realistically not only the past but, in many instances, the present. Purposely showing the relation of one to the other so as to give them meaning in terms of life, such an institution may well be called a *living* museum" (188). He envisioned, in 1945, a national agricultural museum in Washington, D.C., or other appropriate place, that portrayed different agricultural operations including crop cultivation and cattle and livestock raising. His advocacy represented museum goals, not public goals, however, and he believed that if the government built such an institution, the public would come to learn about progress and democracy and other positive attributes of U.S. history.

Even though much has happened in the sixty years since living history farm advocates began expressing themselves, much remains the same. Many still believe that animals draw visitors, and anecdotal evidence supports this. Nonetheless, sites wrestle with declining attendance and associated financial constraints. Unlike the generation Keller represented, when nearly fifty percent of Americans had direct experience with stock, site staff in the twenty-first century are often untrained or under-trained in historic as well as contemporary livestock care and management. Likewise, they interpret to a public increasingly unfamiliar with agriculture but quite vocal about livestock treatment. They work for administrations that may recognize the merit of livestock as props but not as working members of museum staffs. The Midwest Open Air Museum Coordinating Council has the responsibility to raise issues associated with livestock in living history and open air sites, articulate multiple perspectives on the topic, and identify best practices that encompass professional standards as well as public perceptions. Hopefully this article can help readers recognize their responsibility and respond professionally to museum livestock care and interpretation.

Living History Farms Defined and Standardized

Living history farms emerged out of an interdisciplinary effort to convey information in an appealing way that would educate visitors about rural and agricultural social, economic, and political history. In 1965, Marion Clawson called for a national system of "actual operating historical farms, each of which would seek to recapture as faithfully as possible all the conditions of the time and region of which it was representative" (110). He identified eight to ten major regions and four to six major historical periods worthy of development, and believed that "the farm size, its crops, livestock, production methods, the products sold – all these and other details of the farm should be as accurate as it is reasonably possible to make them" (110). He rated

completeness of operation above educational value because he believed that the public who came to "look" at the farms would have to be managed so "conflicts with the actual farm operation" could be avoided (111). Clawson also recognized, however, that many visitors would be urban and unfamiliar with agriculture, so they would need to be told about what they saw. His ideas coincided with private development of living history farms across the nation, and historians, museum professionals, and interested individuals united in 1970 and formed the Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums (ALHFAM, now Association for Living History, Farm and Agricultural Museums).

ALHFAM members engaged in much introspection during the early 1970s as feverish development coincident to the bicentennial of U.S. independence energized the subfield. An early definition, arguably the first published definition, indicated the crucial role that livestock played. "On living historical farms men farm as they once did during some specific time in the past. The farms have tools and equipment like those once used, and they raise the same types of livestock and plants used during the specified era. The operations are carried on in the presence of visitors." John T. Schlebecker, agricultural historian at the Smithsonian Institution and advocate of living history farms, and co-author Gale E. Peterson (Schlebecker's Graduate Assistant at the time), began their *Living Historical Farms Handbook* (1972) with this definition. Their ALHFAM colleagues referred to it regularly. In 1974 Darwin Kelsey, Old Sturbridge Village agricultural historian at the time, built on it when he identified different scales of operation. In 1975 Edward L. Hawes, then a history professor at Sangamon State University (aka University of Illinois-Springfield) and director of the Clayville Rural Life Center, expanded on the definition and theorized about the potential for future research and interpretive development.

Hawes built on Kelsey's idea that living history farms varied in scale and elaborated that they adopted different degrees of abstraction, all dependent on historically appropriate environments, breeds and seeds. As an environmental historian, he believed that the iconic living history farms, ones that interpreted the operations of a particular person at a particular time, had great potential for understanding symbiotic relationships between humans and their environments. But founders also developed representative living history farms that depicted typical farms in certain regions or of certain eras. Regardless of the approach, Hawes believed that the farms should show complete historic processes. "The land area [is] sown in different crops and the livestock will be in relative proportion. . . The grains [will yield] . . . needed fodder, food and marketing. The farm will have crops and livestock which have the appropriate yields. . . . The farming systems and the environmental systems are accurately scaled. As such the farm setting can be used for serious research purposes" (Hawes, 45). According to Hawes, living history farms could convey to the general public concepts about ecosystems critical to survival but no longer familiar to the visitors. To do so, proper amounts or relative proportions of land, crops and livestock proved vital to accurate interpretation.

Hawes recounted that, as early as the 1960s, advocates of living history farms believed that living collections, specifically "historically validated seed and plant stock, the old breeds of livestock," had to be acquired and used and systematically replaced in keeping with historic processes (Hawes, 49). Already, in 1975, Darwin Kelsey had worked to backbreed chickens and sheep at Old Sturbridge Village to attain more historically accurate types of carcasses and fleece weights. The research proved rigorous and involved forensic science, with zooarchaeologists comparing contemporary skeletons to archaeological findings. But thirty years ago, Hawes and Kelsey and others argued that backbreeding for phenotype was less important than the associated goal of preserving genotype. They advocated for minor breed conservation, as initiated in Britain with the Rare Breeds Farm Parks, and in the United States through the American Minor Breeds Conservancy. Hawes noted that "North Americans may well find the resources of living historical farms of importance in survival in the future" (51).

Little had changed ten years later with Bill Reid, then assistant director of Old Sturbridge Village, described the acquisition of historic livestock for Firestone Farm at Greenfield Village, Dearborn, Michigan. Through a combination of purchase and genotype backbreeding, staff at Firestone Farm secured appropriate cows, chickens, hogs, and sheep to populate the relocated birthplace of Harvey Firestone. The project served as a model of research, restoration, and public interpretation from 1985 into the 1990s.

Stock, Staff, and Scale of Operation: Thirty-Five Years Later

So, what is the status of livestock and living history as the first decade of the twenty-first century wanes? Judging from discussions conducted on the MOMCC message board, limits imposed by limited acreage, time, money, and staff resources, all restrict complete interpretations as envisioned by founders. Jonathan Kuester, agriculture supervisor at Volkening Heritage Farm and chair of MOMCC's Agricultural Resource group, summarized it best when, in November 2005, he broached the subject of "interpreting a full sized farm on a quarter sized lot" for a future conference. In the same message he urged readers to debate the topic,

"How important is historic farming to living history sites? Is it cost prohibitive or does its interpretive advantages make it worthwhile?" (MOMCC, Nov. 22, 2005).

The topic fostered a debate about what constituted a living history farm, and while definitions similar to those broached sixty years before emerged, philosophies varied. Jon Kuester launched the topic with an example of polar opposite farms with, on one hand, "people actually doing the work of plowing with draft animals, hand shearing sheep and milking cows" to having, on the other hand, "token fields in the background" (MOMCC, Nov. 28, 2005). Basically, MOMCC members who engaged in the debate more or less agreed that historic farming focuses on a specific time and place, and living history farming provides "an active, functioning story that helps explain events of the past by demonstrating the art and science of agriculture" (Kirk Bunke, MOMCC, Dec.1, 2005). Thus, "Historic Agriculture will be different at every site as nearly every site interprets a different time period, location or person" (Jon Kuester, MOMCC, Nov. 30, 2005). Jim Fry, of Museum of Western Reserve, Farms and Equipment, hinted that the living aspect of the museum derives from involving the public. "Museums don't have to be just a place to visit or observe or preserve or be "academic" [but rather] get [people] involved in the museum in a personal way so they care what happens to the museum" (MOMCC, Dec. 3, 2005).

Obviously, the definition hardly matters if the museum fails to engage an audience. Kuester wondered whether "sites that focus more on comparative explanations of rural history [and could get by with token fields] and less on preserving actual skills" better serve the public (MOMCC, Nov. 30, 2005)? Sites with token fields can save costs associated with staff salaries and benefits and livestock care, but trained staff utilizing historically appropriate livestock and associated skills can benefit from the financial investment through more intensive educational programs and visitor/livestock interaction. But the fundamental question remains – how does livestock affect public engagement in the historic farm? Does livestock help living history farms educate the public about x, y, and z?

Rob Martin, Historic Area Manager for Prairietown at Conner Prairie, summarized attitudes widely shared by advocates of living history as an educational tool, and got at the heart of what many argue is the significance of living history farming. He wrote "If we continue to tell agricultural stories through process demonstrations, I think it's important that we have a good skills base. . . . I also think that it IS important for someone to be telling these stories, especially as megafarms and grocery chains continue to widen the gap between people and the knowledge of where their 3 squares a day come from. However, we have to be sure that we're actually making those connections. If we're not succeeding there, we're just "farming" for our own benefit. . . . for the benefit of a few folks who are broadening their own skills. I want to have a broader impact than that" (MOMCC, Nov. 29, 2005).

When museums clearly articulate the significance of their livestock in relation to accomplishing their educational mission, they will be better positioned to defend the expenditures on livestock and staff.

Problems and Potential

Of course, it takes a lot of time, money, expertise, knowledge of local ordinances, flexible staff, and physical resources in the form of buildings and grounds to accomplish the ideal living history farm complete with heritage stock. Advocates of living history farms during the 1970s realized that not all institutions had the resources to collect, preserve, and interpret all stock, from chickens to cattle. They advocated for livestock exchange to help distribute appropriate stock as widely as possible. But it seemed easier to justify the purchase and retention of oxen and draft horses. Fewer administrators expected staff to articulate the "value" of livestock programs. Certainly budgeting included actual costs of livestock programs, and general interest in having stock on living history farms remained high. Yet, for many sites, interest in stock outpaced resources and forced compromise – everything from inappropriate stock to inauthentic fencing.

Hawes wrote about the problems in 1975. He identified lack of money and lack of awareness of "sophisticated techniques of analysis" as critical challenges to living history farm development. He allowed that "backbreeding is costly," and he urged sites to avoid going to the same source for livestock, or regional variation would be lost (54). Normal hours of operation, eight to nine per day, likewise challenged farm staff to create accurate visual representations even if resources and research supported such development. Finding trained staff and retaining them proved challenging, as well. Historic animal care traditions often did not survive the progressive reforms advocated during the early 1900s. Hawes believed that experimental research conducted as interpretive programming could help staff discover the traditions, but time and money had to be allocated to support such efforts. He believed that if living history farm staff clearly identified their missions, and determined their scale of operation, they could allocate their resources wisely and still develop quality programs to depict a representative, or typical, farm of a given region or era, or a particular farm associated with a person or specific event.

In 1985, Wendy Engler, Senior Keeper of Domestic Stock at the Woodland Park Zoological Gardens in Seattle, Washington, shared findings from a survey she conducted of one hundred institutions that managed and interpreted livestock. This included historic farms and ranches in Canada and the United States. One-half of the fifty-eight respondents milked, while nearly two-thirds processed agricultural products, sheared sheep, and plowed or did similar work with stock. Just over 55 percent gave wagon and sleigh rides. These activities formed critical parts of their interpretive and educational programming. Nearly three-quarters of all respondents expressed an interest in conserving historic and rare stock breeds. Yet, they indicated that "old fashioned" fencing proved ineffective in containing animals, and that they had trouble finding farriers and historically appropriate equipment. Furthermore, about one-fifth of the respondents believed that "old traditional farming methods were too slow for staff" and others critiqued the public for assuming "that the farm is a 'petting zoo'" (121).

The challenges of the 1970s and 1980s remain alive and regrettably visible today. Just ask Jacob & Phil, two well-intentioned but obviously compromised living history farm characters created by Jon Kuester and Pete Noll. Jacob and Phil fence their 1480s poultry yard with chicken wire and plow with a tractor. Jacob knows that more historically appropriate methods of caring for chickens exist. Why accept chicken wire? As staff realize more appropriate ways of doing things they also can learn about efficiency related to historic stock raising practices. This is part of the process of site and staff maturation. Certainly staff acquire livestock before they invest in historically accurate and effective fencing, or before they realize fully the care routines of the 1480s when each family depended on their stock for their sustenance. Ideally, as staff realize what they need to do to house poultry to prevent predators from decimating flocks, as farm families did in 1480, they can rehabilitate their fencing and their buildings.

In 1984 Tom Woods shared the results of experimental archaeology conducted at Oliver Kelley Farm in Minnesota. The staff matched photographs of the site with a poultry house plan from the *Register of Rural Affairs* (1859). They reconstructed the structure, complete with double walls, straw insulation, and two large, south-facing windows. The solar energy heated the structure during the day, kept the hens from suffering frostbite, and provided needed sunlight for hens not inclined to lay eggs without adequate light.

So much can be learned from animal-centered research and interpretation. But staff on sites have to do so much on a daily basis to keep their sites staffed and open to the public that research and experimental archaeology often takes a back seat to more pressing concerns. Yet, professional standards and best practices demand high levels of care and interpretation. Certainly there are legitimate reasons to minimize compromises or avoid them entirely.

Standards and Best Practices

John Schlebecker advocated for professionalization and standards of excellence from the beginning of the subfield's development. In 1975 he addressed ALHFAM members as their past president and urged them to adopt standards of accreditation constructed around ALHFAM's articles of incorporation, namely, encouraging research, publication, and training in historic agricultural practices and developing a genetic pool of endangered agricultural plants and animals. ALHFAM members abandoned the idea of accrediting institutional members, but a subcommittee was appointed, and it worked diligently with the American Association of Museums (AAM) to ensure that living history farms and open air museums could meet AAM accreditation standards.

ALHFAM never adopted professional standards to help guide living history farms and agricultural museums. Neither did MOMCC until 2004. In November of that year, MOMCC members accepted standards of professional conduct derived from the MOMCC articles of incorporation and linked to issues related to living history and open air museums. This conveniently coincided with a change in AAM's accreditation parameters. In December 2004 AAM streamlined its process to address two core questions:

1) How well does the museum achieve its stated mission and goals?
2) How well does the museum's performance meet standards and best practices as they are generally understood in the museum field, as appropriate to its circumstances?

Ideally, these standards provide a yardstick that individuals can use to conduct their business and justify the resource allocations essential to achieve and maintain high standards in all areas of operation, including historic livestock. The AAM staff recognize these standards as they help define the circumstances under which living history farms and open air museums operate, criteria critical to the second of the two AAM accreditation questions. AAM makes them available through their resource room so staff seeking accreditation and accreditation reviewers alike can reference them.

Stewardship: Livestock as Collections

How does MOMCC's Statement of Professional Conduct relate to best practices in livestock care at living history

farms and open air museums? Livestock have always been considered a living collection, fundamental to living history farm and open air museum interpretation. Ed Hawes indicated that living history farm development "necessitate[d] different approaches to collection formation than those of the traditional museum" including new methods of control and registration. Building the living collection required collaboration between "researchers and interpreters, maintenance people and historic farmers" (49).

John Schlebecker indicated that living history farms should have "all of the appropriate livestock and crops" . . . and "have no inappropriate animals or plants." The farm should have complete and accessible seed and breed records, and that the cataloguing system for the livestock include breed lines, sources of foundation stock, and probable sources for replacement (4). The stock should be permanently marked (branded, tattoed, or ear notched) (5). From a record-keeping perspective, livestock should be treated as artifacts, documented in ways that confirm title transfer, provenance, pedigree, physical location, and condition. These records form the basis for physical and intellectual control of livestock, just as they allow staff to control artifacts. Over thirty years, livestock management policies and procedures proposed by Wendy Engler, Don Bixby, Andy Baker, and most recently Rob Martin, have built on Schlebecker's proposal and have drawn on professional standards advocated by zoos, conservation agencies, and history museums, to improve upon it.

Collecting stock has become somewhat easier over the decades. Several organizations focus on breed preservation, and they have made heritage breeds more accessible to museums, thus negating the argument that a specific breed is difficult, if not impossible, to procure. The American Minor Breeds Conservancy hosted its first American rare and minor breeds show and sale in 1987, in conjunction with the St. Joseph County Grange Fair, in Centreville, Michigan. Many museums help AMBC further is mission. For farms that operate on a smaller scale, they can partner with the Society for the Preservation of Poultry Antiquities which maintains a vibrant network of individuals and institutions concerned about heritage birds. As the number of people actually farming declines annually, interest in historic breeds and support for their preservation seems to gain attention. Living history farms and open air museums may find it easier to acquire heritage varieties as a result, but caring for them remains challenging, particularly as knowledge of animal care standards declines as the public becomes farther removed from farming.

MOMCC standards of performance indicate that living history museums have a range of collections, from the traditional inanimate artifact to the living or animate flora and fauna necessary to make a site vibrant. Members must recognize best practices in the care, conservation, and management of both types of artifacts, be sensitive to their origins, and recognize their intrinsic worth. Then, the staff can put both types of artifacts to work in helping them further their institution's mission.

For example, Conner Prairie collected a pair of rare Randall Lineback steers in late 2005, one red and one blue. By doing so, Conner Prairie advocated genotype preservation, even if neither steer can reproduce, and increased the diversity in the types of ox breeds that visitors to historic farms may encounter. Newsletters helped members understand historic terms critical to historically accurate use of the steers, specifically basic work commands – gee, haw, get up, and whoa. Public relations focused on the steers and appealed to all ages. Photographs appeared in membership newsletters and calendars of events, and naming the steers became a contest that culminated on April 16, 2006. Through the purchase, Conner Prairie indicated its commitment to backbreeding efforts, and through the programming and public relations, the institution helped spread interest in heritage breed preservation and livestock care and maintenance.

Interpretation: Livestock in Living History

MOMCC standards of performance recognize the need for living history farms to be working open air museums, as the founders of the movement advocated. Thus, livestock lend credibility to sites, but they must be interpreted honestly, within legal and ethical parameters. They must be well documented, as must their surroundings, including fencing, pastures, barns and sheds, and accoutrements such as harness, milk pails, and troughs. And their influence on educational experiences must be documented. Much work remains to be done in this area.

During March 2006, Jon Kuester asked MOMCC Agricultural Resource Committee members "for instances of quantifiable change in attendance, revenue, or program quality due to livestock" (MOMCC, March 21, 2006). Few sites conduct visitor surveys, generally, and few of those that gather data ask specifically about livestock. Rob Martin shared anecdotally, that seeing the animals and even petting the sheep consistently appeared at the top of visitors' favorite memories of their Conner Prairie experience (MOMCC, March 22, 2006). Like most sites, visitor experiences at Garfield Farm Museum have not been quantified. Yet, Kirk Bunke drew on anecdotal evidence to contend that many family groups visit "just to see the animals." Sometimes the visits provide lasting memories unavailable anywhere other than a zoo. Bunke recounted that "a grandfather brought his

four grandkids to the site during lambing season. They stayed in the barn the entire time that one ewe delivered twins. . . Before they left he bought a family membership. The kids came back every weekend all spring and summer to see the lambs they 'helped' deliver. Their parents also bought a family membership and an animal sponsorship" (MOMCC, March 22, 2005). Finally, John Childs, Buckley Homestead, indicated that the site's most popular program focuses on farm animals (MOMCC, April 6, 2006).

Living history farms and open air museums provide one of the only opportunities for youth to learn about traditional agriculture through more extensive experiences than general visits. Organized school programs and week-long youth camps allow children and young adults sustained interaction with livestock and opportunities to be responsible for their care. Such experiences can help youth learn about historic practices as well as contemporary issues in agriculture. The participants can become more knowledgeable citizens as a result, cognizant of the need for biodiversity and sustainable agriculture, and perhaps advocates for livestock in living history in the future.

Obviously more must be done to gather information about interpreting livestock through living history settings. Staff need to be more self-conscious about data collection, and more aggressive in disseminating the data to stakeholders including their general visitors, members, colleagues, trustees, and other special interest groups. They can craft their own surveys, share results, and add to a pool of data that can help sites justify retaining livestock to enhance interpretive programming.

Management: Livestock as an Investment

Managing stock requires even more resources that managing inanimate artifacts. Museum staff must recognize this and be responsible for it every day of every year, not just when financial resources become limited. Creative use of finances, acreage, and volunteers can mean the difference between maintaining a viable livestock program and having to deaccession stock unceremoniously.

For example, staff at Volkening Heritage Farm compiled statistics in October 1999 that itemized costs for livestock for the month. The stock fed included two draft horses, a lactating Holstein cow and one Shorthorn heifer, three sheep, one mature boar, one mature sow, and five feeder pigs, one turkey, five ducks and five chickens. Hay, horse feed, oats, cracked corn, hog grower, egg ration and dairy concentrate amounted to $489; and straw, lime and a salt block added $157 for a total of $646 in costs for livestock feed and bedding for the month. That did not include any costs associated with

Livestock Need Living History, Too

Jonathan D. Kuester
Volkening Heritage Farm

Editor's Note: This article began as a response to a draft of Reid's "Livestock and Living History." Kuester's comments so clearly explained changing attitudes about stock at living history sites that it deserved a wider audience.

When I started work in the agriculture department at Conner Prairie back in the mid 90s I agreed with Ed Hawes that a site's greatest potential lay in developing full scale agriculture within a specific time and place. Many sites launched into this idea whole heartedly in the 1970s and, while few accomplished it, many persisted with the goal of full scale farming. At the time increasing visitation was not a high priority because visitation seemed steady. Neither was improving visitor interaction given a high priority because staff believed that depth of knowledge and accuracy were the key components of effective interpreter/visitor interaction. Many sites invested heavily in the most complete interpretation possible, with appropriate stock and large fields to maintain. This created problems.

One problem that arose was that full scale agriculture inevitably resulted in a separation between the interpreter and the public. This separation occurred in many ways, not the least of which was separation by distance. The physical distance between the interpreter and the public has a direct impact on the quality of the interpretation. A man using historic livestock, particularly draft animals, to plow the middle of a forty acre field, hundreds of yards from the public, serves as an iconic symbol only. The interpreter and his draft animals have little opportunity to directly provoke the visitor; they cannot engage the visitor directly or inspire them to consider alternatives. Time spent working with stock instead of working with the public may create an even bigger separation than distance. Any museum that attempts to interpret an accurate number of livestock paired with accurate housing and breeding practices will inevitably require more staff to devote more time to livestock care. Staff may be forced to work hours outside of normal visitation times. An increase in staff hours outside of the public eye in every case equals decreased visitor interaction.

Andy Baker, who learned historic farming at Old Sturbridge Village during the 1980s, and now directs Lake Farm Park, explained another flaw in the full scale ideal. He explained

how "side projects" can distance interpreters from the public even as they engage in the epitome of process-based, accurate historic interpretation. In a consultation he completed during the late 1990s, Baker used an example of a haying program he had set up one summer where they were attempting to bring in a year's worth of hay without mechanized equipment. Well into the summer the crew worked mowing further and further away from the public eye. Everything went fine from an experimental standpoint, but no one ever saw it. At one point, Andy turned around on a wagon and realized that all of his most skilled interpreters where in a field where no one saw them. One can assume that their normal positions had been filled by less skilled interpreters or left vacant. Not only was the public not seeing what they were doing but they weren't getting the normal level of interpretation anywhere else.

Such experiences have helped convince many veteran living history farm staff that farming to scale may not be as important to maintaining accuracy as once believed. While I agree with maintaining the accuracy of the environment, I believe that compromises can be made that encourage complete depictions of farming without jeopardizing visitor interaction or a site's financial stability. Volkening Heritage Farm offers a great example of how this can be done. Volkening currently has four cows on a farm that would have averaged about 13. While this is far from an accurate sized herd it enables us to sustain a quality breeding and milking program. To a public that has rarely seen a cow, four seems like a lot, and the number allows interpreters a comparative tool to provoke a response for the visitors. Fewer cattle require less pasture, generate less manure, and do not eat as much purchased feed, thus representing a relative savings to the site. At the same time, the stock require relatively less care, which means that interpreters can spend more time working with each animal leading to better training for the staff, the stock, and the visitors. Because of this, the livestock in question lead a more accurate life through a full cycle of breeding, calving, milking and eventually slaughter. This leads me to my next point.

The role livestock play in living history interpretation needs serious analysis. I believe there is a direct connection between the behavior of the animal and its programmatic impact. You cannot have a discussion about livestock without someone pointing out that you have to take the time to work the animals. This is often stated but rarely understood. Livestock in general serve to fill some interpretive objectives just by being there. Contemporaries in the environmental education field often state that people will always come to the farm because it has the animals. What is not understood by many even in the living history and open air museum field is that, by themselves, livestock only fill the iconic image role. They are just like the farmer in the middle of the field that no one can talk to. It is only through their interaction with humans that they become more than a lawn ornament.

staff time (paid or volunteer), facility overhead, equipment needs, or availability of pasture, grain or other variables such as proximity to feed dealers (ALHFAM Outline for Animal Care).

In 2006, Jon Kuester summarized costs associated with purchasing and maintaining a seasoned team of work horses on a site (MOMCC, March 31, 2006; April 4, 2006):

	Low	High
Start-up costs:		
Team of draft horses	$4,500	$6,000
Harness	$1,200	$1,400
Collars	$70	$400
Hames	$280	$412
Halters	$68	$100
Eveners	$83	$100
Annual Expenses		
Hay	$2,000	$3,000
Grain	$100	$300
Farrier Cost	$600	$1,800
Veterinarian	$900	$1,500
Bedding	$730	$1,500
Miscellaneous	$120	$150
Labor (hours)		
Feeding	200	300
Cleaning	200	300
Driving Time	100	400
Program Time	???	???
Other Costs		
Housing		
Transportation		
Waste Disposal		

Kuester's list can help staff comprehend the financial investment required for livestock, but could perhaps mislead them in terms of hours required for care and nurturing of the stock. Remember, this list relates to only a team of draft horses. Oxen would cost less, if a young team of steers could be acquired and trained; and yokes tend to cost less than harness initially, but new yokes have to be fitted to growing steers regularly. No farrier costs would be incurred, unless terrain at a site required shoeing the oxen, and that would require investing in an ox sling to stabilize the animal during shoeing. Labor could increase as well, because young steers need much more training and constant handling than a team of seasoned draft horses.

Staff most frequently underestimate the labor needed to care for and maintain livestock at living history sites.

Animals require care every day of every year, Sundays and holidays included. Paid and unpaid staff who accept such responsibilities get no reprieve. There is no such thing as livestock that require no daily care. All have to be fed and watered and have their health and well-being monitored daily, not just because they are in the public limelight, but certainly public scrutiny increases the parties interested in animals and their care.

Staff can embrace such responsibilities as part of the process of preserving collections critical to interpretation and public interaction. Every day spent with the stock makes the staff more skilled at animal husbandry and the stock more skilled at their traditional tasks, be it pigs putting on weight, chickens laying eggs, or horses or oxen hauling wood. Such work can help prevent SLD, Jon Kuester's acronym of sedentary livestock disorder, an affliction livestock suffer when they are treated as props rather than working members of a historic site (*see Livestock Need Living History, Too*).

Conclusion

In February 2006 the crisis assailing livestock and living history sites affected a local site. As a volunteer and member of the friends group, I received a letter that began by congratulating volunteers for twenty-five years of commitment and dedication that "enable[ed] visitors to see staff and volunteers authentically dressed and engaged in typical daily activities." It acknowledged the obligation to preserve and protect the cultural resources of the site, and to present "quality *first-person* interpretation" (italics in original). Then, toward the end of the first page, the letter shifted to sobering news. Basically, in an effort "to operate and maintain the site at a level of which we can all be proud" resource reallocation had occurred, unfortunately without input from the very dedicated volunteer staff praised for their diligence. "The large livestock which require more attention and care than we are able to meet" would be removed from the site "to free resources to maintain period fencing, pathways, and buildings." Yet, to maintain the site as an "active historical farm" the letter writer indicated that the "sheep, hogs, and chickens, which require significantly less daily care" would remain at the site.

The young team of well-matched steers and the draft horses were transferred to another site within the system, not deaccessioned, so their living history experience can serve them well at another site. Yet, much frustration and criticism surfaced in the wake of their removal. Each museum must manage such transitions professionally, being accountable to their constituency, including paid and unpaid staff as well as the visiting public and financial sponsors. Effective management of livestock requires both sound

Livestock at living history sites can be more than lawn ornaments, or props, only if the animal is well trained and in good practice. To be very blunt, oxen that do not plow have no more place on an 1840s farm than a broken down tractor. During the 1840s farmers would not have kept them but would have instead completed the cycle by butchering them for tallow and hide. Livestock that are ill trained and out of practice are anachronistic to working farms, much as twentieth-century equipment is on a nineteenth-century farm. Both are misrepresentations of the past, and such misrepresentative practices can lead to a skewed view of history.

One segment of *Frontier House* (2002), the PBS docudrama set on the plains of Montana that attempted to interpret 1883 frontier experiences comes to mind as an example of how ill-trained staff and livestock can create false impressions about past knowledge, skills, and challenges. The segment featured participants attempting to plow their gardens. The commentator announced to viewers that because of the dangerous nature of plowing the head wrangler and nineteenth-century livestock expert would have to help them. The experiment proved a total failure, and the participants resorted to shovels and hoes to work the prairie soil. The fact is that the experiment failed because of a lack of three elements needed to plow efficiently. First, it was painfully clear to any living history farm interpreter that the participants had no experience plowing and were receiving little instruction from their handlers. Secondly, the team of horses brought to plow had obviously never plowed before and were ill trained and out of practice for the job. Third, the plow was insufficient for the job of breaking heavy sod and thus, even with a well trained team and a practiced driver, it was not going to do a good job. Real pioneers would have a lifetime of experience directing a plow, or at least a knowledgeable neighbor to do the directing for them, and their livestock would likewise know how to pull the plow. They also knew of implements designed specifically for the job of sodbusting. What the viewer perceived as an impossible task was, in fact, carried out on a daily basis for nearly one hundred years with great success. The real shame is that any number of historic farms are still demonstrating this skill today and would have been more than happy to show how it was done.

This example illustrates the major point- without proper knowledge of what the animals are capable of it is all too easy for sites to dismiss the potential livestock hold for interpretation at living history farms. If site administration does not direct staff to put effort into animals, there is no reason to expend the resources to retain livestock. Livestock must be used, and used accurately, to be considered legitimate at living history farms. They must be part of a complete cycle beginning with conception through birth, maturation, fattening, use, and

used accurately, to be considered legitimate at living history farms. They must be part of a complete cycle beginning with conception through birth, maturation, fattening, use, and butchering. If livestock are not viewed as integral to living history interpretation, then they lose their importance and cannot be justified.

All too often livestock at sites are left to their own devices and become lackadaisical and ill tempered due to SLD (sedentary livestock disorder). I believe this perception of livestock as sedentary causes some sites to decide to get rid of large livestock. While it is true that it takes more staff time and money to actually use livestock than to just keep it alive, the extra cost can be deferred by an increase in visitor experience. When administrators face the need to justify the cost of the livestock, they have trouble supporting financial expenditures to keep sedentary livestock, aka lawn ornaments or props. Yet, as a site decides to deaccession large livestock, it may also identify other livestock as "easily funded while sedentary" and retain them. Such stock, often pigs, chickens, even sheep, can be used effectively, but only if incorporated into a complete cycle through butchering, breeding or shearing programs. I believe that more time and effort put into the livestock program could support more reasonable justification for the animals though increased visitor interaction. Livestock can be indispensable to living history, but making them indispensable requires a combination of institutional commitment and staff expertise.

HARVESTER THRASHER
FOR SALE
COMBINE (APPROX 1940)
MODEL 40 IH
BUILT BEFORE WWII
TOW BEHIND WITH 54 INCH CUTTER
BAR & A SACKING PLATFORM
LAST USED 2004
I PERSONALLY SACKED GRAIN ON
THIS COMBINE IN 1945-1949
CALL
GEORGE MYERS
16715 SMITH ROAD
FREDRICKTOWN, OH 43019
(740) 501-4538

management of financial resources and of human resources. The site justified the removal of the large stock based on the need to more effectively manage resources, yet, effective management involves open communication among various groups, including the general public, staff, and volunteers. With such discussions, planning for such major transitions can involve more perspectives, and hurt fewer advocates. Strategies could have been devised to try to save the large animals, make them less sedentary and more critical to site programming. Volunteers could have assisted with daily care, or animals could have been housed off site for the off season. Various options could have been explored, but such discussion did not occur.

MOMCC bears responsibility for helping staff manage livestock within widely accepted parameters and incorporate them fully into living history programming. This is not an easy task. MOMCC can further the goal by sharing more examples of best practices in collecting, interpreting, and managing livestock. It can also advocate for more visitor research, particularly studies that document visitor attitudes toward livestock. Such data can provide evidence to answer the critical question – Does livestock add value to living history interpretation? Without an answer to that question, the role of livestock at living history farms and open air museums remains debatable.

Selected References:

American Association of Museums. "Accreditation Standards." http://www.aam-us.org/museumresources/accred/standards.cfm. Accessed May 5, 2006.

Animal Acquisition and Care Policy and Animal Care Guidelines, Conner Prairie, n.d.

Association for Living History, Farm and Agricultural Museums (ALHFAM), http://alhfam.org

Baker, Andrew. "Management Policies for Living Collections." *Proceedings of the 1994 ALHFAM Conference and Annual Meeting* Vol. 17. Santa Fe, New Mexico, ALHFAM, 1995. pp. 144-147.

Bixby, Donald. "Livestock Management at Historic Sites." *Proceedings of the 1992 ALHFAM Conference and Annual Meeting* Vol. 15. North Bloomfield, Ohio: ALHFAM, 1996. pp. 19-22.

_____. "Preserving American Livestock Heritage." *Midwest Open-Air Museums Magazine* 8, no. 3 (Fall 1987), 6-9.

Clawson, Marion. "Living Historical Farms: A Proposal for Action." *Agricultural History* 39, no. 2 (1965), 110-111.

Engler, Wendy. "Living With Livestock: A Primer on Livestock Program Planning and Implementation," with Appendix: "Living with Livestock: A Primer on Livestock Program Planning and Implementation." *Proceedings of the 1983 ALHFAM Conference*

and Annual Meeting Vol. 7. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1985. pp. 87-97; 115-121.

Goodbody, Joan. "Developing an Historic Livestock Program." *Midwest Open-Air Museums Magazine* 8, no. 3 (Fall 1987), 6-9.

Hawes, Edward L. "The Living Historical Farm in North America: New Directions in Research and Interpretation." *Proceedings of the 1975 ALHFAM Conference and Annual Meeting* Vol. 2. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1976. pp. 41-60. Reprinted in Jay Anderson. *A Living History Reader*. Nashville, Tenn.: American Association for State and Local History, 1991. pp. 79-97.

Jacob and Phil. "Chicken Wire. . . is not the Answer." *Midwest Open-Air Museums Magazine* 24, no. 3 (2003), 33-34.

Kelsey, Darwin P. "Harvests of History." Historic Preservation 28 (1976), 20-24. Reprinted in Jay Anderson. *A Living History Reader*. Nashville, Tenn.: American Association for State and Local History, 1991. pp. 69-72.

_____. "Historical Farms as Models of the Past." *Proceedings of the 1974 ALHFAM Conference and Annual Meeting* Vol. 2. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1975. pp. 33-38. Reprinted in Jay Anderson. *A Living History Reader*. Nashville, Tenn.: American Association for State and Local History, 1991. pp. 73-78.

Keller, Herbert A. "Living Agricultural Museums." *Agricultural History* 19 (1945), 186-190.

Kuester, Jonathan D. "The Historic Genome Project: The Search for a Historical Consciousness." *Proceedings of the 2005 ALHFAM Conference and Annual Meeting*. Vol. 28. North Bloomfield, Ohio: ALHFAM, 2006. pp 125-129.

Leon, Warren and Margaret Piatt. "Living-History Museums." History Museums in the United States: A Critical Assessment. Edited by Warren Leon and Roy Rosenzweig. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1989. pp. 64-97.

Livestock Policy, Volkening Heritage Farm at Spring Valley, Spring Valley Nature Sanctuary, Schaumburg Park District, Schaumburg, Illinois. April 4, 1997.

Martin, Robert. "Livestock Plan." *Midwest Open-Air Museums Magazine* 24, no. 3 (2003), 12-17.

Agricultural Resource Meeting Notes, Agriculture/Livestock, Forums, MOMCC Message Board, Midwest Open Air Museums Coordinating Council, November 22, 2005. http://www.momcc.org Accessed April 6, 2006.

Old World Wisconsin Animal Management Plan, 1999.

Preseren, Robert, Steven Miller, Ralph War, Terry Sargent, Peter Zopes, compilers. ALHFAM Outline for Animal Care, n.d.

Reid, William. "Breeding for Authenticity: The Firestone Farm Livestock Program." *Midwest Open-Air Museums Magazine* 8, no. 3 (Fall 1987), 10-15.

Schlebecker, John T. "Standards of Excellence for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums." *Proceedings of the 1975 ALHFAM Conference and Annual Meeting* Vol. 2. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1976. pp. 1-6.

Schlebecker, John T. and Gale E. Peterson. *Living Historical Farm Handbook*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1972.

"Statement of Professional Conduct." *Midwest Open-Air Museums Magazine* 25, no. 2 & 3 (2004), 69-71.

Woods, Tom. "Don't Go Counting Your Chickens. . ." *MOMCC Newsletter* 5, no. 1 (February 1984), 4-5.

Zopes, Peter. "A Visit from 'Them': Preparing Your Site for a Visit from the Animal Rights Movement." *Proceedings of the 1991 ALHFAM Conference and Annual Meeting* Vol. 14. Santa Fe, New Mexico: ALHFAM, 1994. pp. 129-134.

Serving the Profession with Distinction Since 1975

A Window on the Past

Master of Arts in Historical Administration

Accepting applications for the class of 2007-2008 until Feb. 1, 2007. For applications and information please visit our website **www.eiu.edu/~history**.

EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

History Department
600 Lincoln Avenue
Charleston, Illinois 61920-3099

Developing a Livestock Care Handbook

Jonathan D. Kuester

Volkening Heritage Farm at Spring Valley

With the fundamental disconnect often displayed at living history farms the importance of our field cannot be understated. Continued urbanization has distanced the public not only from the roots of their forefathers but also from the roots of the plants they eat. The field of living history is itself suffering from a lack of practical knowledge on the topic of animal husbandry. Thirty years ago it was assumed that sites would always have employees with an agricultural background to help the site's livestock programs along. In fact, many sites have lost these treasures. It can no longer be assumed that the historic farmer, the maintenance man, and possibly the site manager come from rural backgrounds. The purpose of this livestock handbook is to set some parameters for museums dealing with livestock. This is not intended to fill the role of a livestock policy. Many examples and templates of policies have already been published. This article is intended to answer many of the questions that have been posed to me about modern husbandry and to provoke many more questions that have hot been asked but are in need of answering.

Livestock Care Handbook

Mission Statement
Site's mission statement here

Purpose of document

The purpose of the livestock care handbook is to provide rigid instruction of the care and handling of historic livestock. This is not an acquisition or collection policy but rather a set of guidelines laid out by an institution for its own use in properly caring for its own livestock.

A note to volunteers

Livestock care volunteers in many respects are the upper echelon of volunteering. No other group of volunteers is entrusted with as much responsibility. Livestock Care Volunteers help fulfill the Mission by caring for the Farm's living collections. While performing these duties, you will often be thrust into the role of front line interpreter. Livestock Care Volunteers are especially visible to the public and are expected to be knowledgeable about local history and modern animal science. This guide is designed to help you answer the questions you will be asked as you care for the animals by providing you with the background knowledge to accurately answer many of the questions.

Why do farms have livestock?

Livestock are a fundamental part of any farm. As educational institutions we must maintain livestock in order to fulfill our mission of educating the public. Without livestock many living history sites would still be a collection of culturally significant structures, but they would not be farms, nor

would they effectively relate the true story of their related area and time period. Livestock, like historic structures and crop fields, help bridge the gap between our current society's cultural/natural history and its present reality.

Animal husbandry

Animal husbandry is simply the scientific care and observation of livestock.

Feeding: All livestock contained at living history sites should follow a diet specifically designed for them. It is the responsibility of the staff to maintain these diets on a day to day basis. Feeding outside of the regular feeding rotation, unless directly instructed by a qualified member of the staff, should be prohibited. This includes all staff, volunteers, and visitors.

Vaccinations and Physicals: A qualified Veterinarian or similarly qualified member of the staff should carry out vaccinations and physicals on a routine basis. Records pertaining to such activities should be made available for review through petition to the site director or farm manager.

Breeding: In order to maintain appropriate levels of livestock and to develop phenotypical animals breeding is often necessary. Livestock may be pure or cross-bred to create more phenotypically correct animals. Records pertaining to the breeding practices of the site should be complete and thorough.

De-accessioning: The tenure of the livestock varies with the animal's purpose. No site is large enough nor should it be within their mission to keep all of the animals that are produced on site. Farm do not have the space, budget, or inclination to maintain livestock that no longer fit into the program, either for health reasons or for changing program needs. Nor should any farm allow livestock that do not fit within their programming to be "retired" there.

Livestock should be de-accessioned taking into consideration the best interest of the farm, the animals, the breed as a whole, and the public.

Animals not used in the foodways program may be de-accessioned by means of private contract, livestock auction, or trade. The value should be based on current market value, however, disposal may be determined by other than monetary factors at the discretion of the site staff.

Visitor/ livestock safety

While every historic farm should be dedicated to the health and safety of all of its livestock, it should not the intent of this institution to put any animal's safety above that of its staff, volunteers or the public. When it is prudent to do so, it is the responsibility of the staff to direct visitors away from areas of danger or potential danger. This applies whenever livestock are being moved through public areas (such as horses or cattle being driven through the farm) or in cases of animal outage. Visitors should be advised to step to one side leaving the opposing side clear for passing livestock, wagons, farming implements, etc. Staff and volunteers are never to accept help from the public in subduing or restraining livestock, regardless of how knowledgeable they may seem. If a situation cannot be properly handled, it is the responsibility of the staff and volunteers to divert the public away from the area and contact a qualified staff member for assistance.

Emergency Procedures

A simple list of who to call at what time should be compiled and posted for easy access. This list may include animal caretakers, veterinarians, or on call staff.

Livestock

The following is a list of livestock and procedures commonly found on living history farms. Sites should tailor their documents to pertain specifically to their livestock.

Horses

Feed, Water & Minerals

Horses should be fed a balanced diet calibrated for their weight and activity level. A daily feed ration list should be posted to insure consistency. Diets for horses often include grass hay and a mixed feed from 10% to 12% protein. Be wary of high protein hay such as alfalfa and mixed feeds containing more than 15% protein unless extenuating circumstances such as pregnancy or lactation occur. Consult a veterinarian for these cases. 1500 lb to 2000 lb draft horses in good working order rarely need more than two pounds of 12% feed daily on good hay or pasture and often will maintain weight on as little as one pound daily. If more feed than this is necessary check for parasites or infections and consult with a veterinarian.

Water should be fresh and clean and available at all times that horses are not working. Sufficient water breaks should be provided for horses at work dependant on temperature and work stress.

Mineral blocks should be available to horses at all times that they are not working.

Vaccinations, Worming & Physicals

Horses should have routine physicals, including a dental

check, at least once a year. Vaccinations should be administered spring and fall or by veterinarian recommendation and should include:

Rhinopneumonitis	
Influenza	
Strangles	
*Rabies	* as needed
*Tetanus	
{West Nile}	{ in affected areas}
{Patomic Horse Fever}	

Wormer should be administered on a bimonthly schedule in a rotation. Common rotations include Strongid (pyrantel pamoate), Ivermectin, and Panicur (fenbendazole).

Hoof Care

Hooves should be trimmed on a regular schedule every six to eight weeks by a qualified farrier. Horses should be shod on an as needed basis consistent with work surface and corrective needs. Horses in need of severe correction due to founder (laminitis), navicular disease, or severely poor conformation should be de-accessioned.

Cleaning & Grooming

Stalls and alleyways should be cleaned daily and clean dry bedding replaced as needed. Outdoor pens and paddocks should be cleaned weekly or as weather will allow. The use of fly spray, traps, or fly parasites is suggested to control fly populations.

Horses should be groomed before harnessing or saddling and as needed in the spring while animals are shedding.

Safety, Restraint & Handling

Some rules to follow while entering a stall, paddock, or pen:

Horses are big animals and are easily startled. Sudden movement or noise may set off a chain reaction leading to an unsafe situation.

- Always make your presence known without spooking the horse. While approaching, speak with gentle tones to let the horse know that you are there. Also, when entering a pen, always know how to exit in the event that a quick flight is necessary.
- While in a pen or stall with a horse, know where your own feet are in relation to those of the horse. Also, always stand to the side and never directly behind any horse, regardless of whether the horse knows you are there or not. An outside distraction may cause the horse to kick inadvertently.
- When attempting to restrain any horse, be aware of raring or striking.
- Audible commands take precedence over physical action. If verbal commands provide no response, it is not advisable to advance to physical restraint techniques.
- Do not attempt to restrain a horse by grabbing or gripping any body part or attachment. When restraining any horse, grip only the halter.
- In any potentially dangerous situation involving a horse, always put visitor and personal safety above that of the horse or any animal.
- Horses should not be removed from a stall or paddock without a halter and lead rope properly secured.
- Leads or restraint lines should be tied properly to prevent the horse from injuring itself. Also, always be aware of the integrity of the hitching post or ring to which the horse is tied.
- A firm voice and a strong guiding hand should be used while leading a horse.
- Horses should not be moved without direct order from staff members unless in an emergency situation.
- When moving a horse, never wrap the lead rope around your hand.
- Any program requiring that livestock be present must be accompanied by either a staff member or suitably qualified volunteer.

Cattle

Feed, Water, & Minerals

Cattle should be fed a balanced diet of grass hay and grain. While high protein feeds are often necessary for modern production cattle they are often too rich for historic breeds, especially multipurpose breeds like Shorthorns, Devon, or Carries. Dry cows often maintain or gain weight on hay alone. Lactating cattle and heifers of this type rarely need more than ten pounds of grain daily on grass hay or pasture. A typical mixed feed might include 2 pounds cracked corn, 2 pounds oats and one pound of 38% dairy supplement twice daily.

Calves should receive 9% of their body weight in whole milk twice a day or an equivalent milk replacer for the first two and a half to three months and be started on a solid calf feed at two to three weeks.

Water should be fresh and clean and available at all times that cattle are not working. Sufficient water breaks should be provided for cattle to work dependant on temperature and work stress

Mineral blocks should be available to cattle at all times that they are not working.

Vaccinations, Worming & Physicals
Cattle should have routine scheduled physicals once a year. Vaccinations should be administered spring and fall or by veterinarian recommendation and should include;
7 or 9 way inoculation live or killed vaccine for:
Leptospira
Canicola
Grippotyphosa
Hardjo
Incterohaemorrhagiae
Pomona Bacterin

Cattle should be wormed twice yearly with a compatable wormer.

Hoof Care
Cattle should have hooves trimmed as needed consistant with work surface and corrective needs.

Cleaning & Grooming
Stalls and alleyways should be cleaned daily and clean dry bedding replaced as needed. Outdoor pens and paddocks should be cleaned weekly or as weather will allow. The use of fly spray, traps, or fly parasites is suggested to control fly populations.

Cattle should be groomed and trimmed as needed.

Safety/Restraint/Handling
Cattle, like horses, are big animals and may become spooked easily. Cattle have the ability to kick either straight back or from the side- be mindful of this when working with or around them.

Cattle can be aggressive and temperamental. Whenever entering a pen or paddock, it is always important to keep a few rules in mind:

- Beware of horned cattle. Cows tend not to back up, as would a horse. They may be forced to do so, but naturally try to turn their heads and pivot so that they can see, then turn in that direction, and then move. This presents a dangerous situation for whoever is leading the animal or for those around.
- Eating is the primary activity of a cow. They have a tendency to steal food from one another, even when they themselves have food in front of them. This makes for a dangerous situation if you are in a pen with the cattle at feeding time. Be wary of grudge matches. This desire for food may also work to your advantage. If a volatile situation arises, pitching food to agitated cows might diffuse it.
- When attempting to restrain any cow, be aware of horns and head jerking. In any volatile situation, contact a staff member as soon as possible.
- Audible commands take precedence over physical action. If verbal commands warrant no response, it is not advisable to advance to physical restraint techniques.
- Do not attempt to restrain a cow by grabbing or gripping any body part or attachment. This includes horns. Cattle do not like their horns to be touched and may do almost anything to free themselves. When restraining any cow, grip only the halter.
- In any potentially dangerous situation involving a cow, always put visitor and personal safety above that of the cow or any animal.

Swine
Feed, Water & Minerals
Hogs, being omnivores, require a substantial amount of food for their size but are not picky about what it is. It is best to feed hogs a diet of high quality grain and a protein supplement. Avoid feeding hogs a diet based on table scraps or garbage. Most historic varieties of hogs are grazers and do well on pasture. Because of their long hair they are not prone to sunburn and need only shade to keep themselves cool. Because of varying size, breed types, and conditions, feed rations may vary greatly but a typical ration for breeding sows could be as much as six pounds of cracked corn and one pound of a 30% protein hog supplement. Dry feed is often mixed into a swill with warm water or milk. Feeder pigs are often allowed to eat as much as they want but adults should be closely monitored to prevent weight problems.

Keeping hog water clean is an endless task but water should be fresh and available to them at all times.

Medicated feed or supplements added to water are good ways of keeping hogs happy and balanced.

Vaccinations, Worming & PhysicalS
Breeding stock should be vaccinated yearly. Vaccines may include:
Rabies
Erysipelas
Leptospirosis
Parvovirus
E. Coli
Rotavirus
Clostridium
Pasteurella/Bordetella

Continued on page 22.

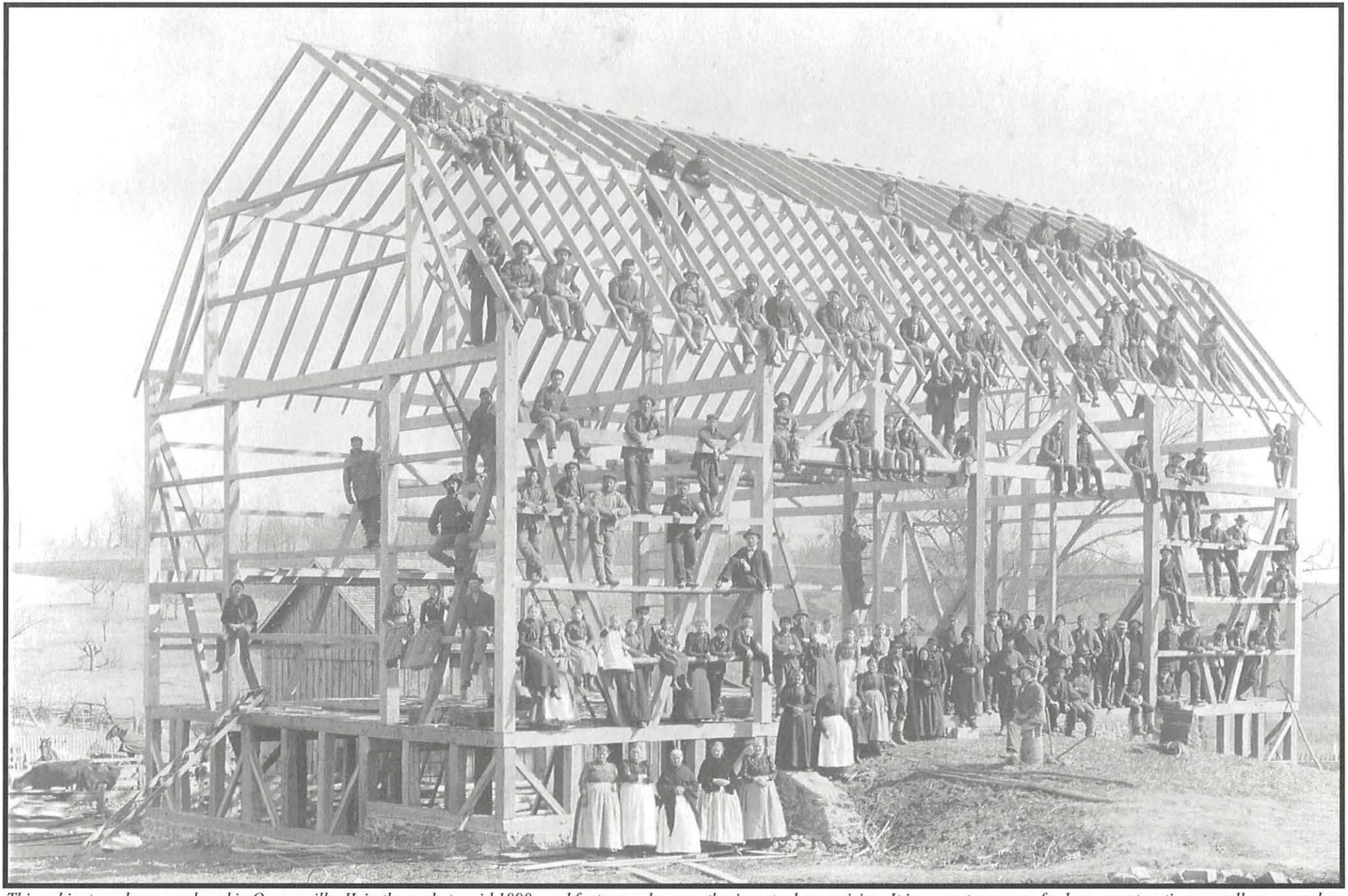
Breeding stock should be wormed twice yearly with

A MOMENT IN TIME

Edited by
Chris & Susan Gordy

All Photos courtesy of the Stephenson County Historical Society.

The fine details and unusual dress make this daguerreotype worth long study. From her tightly rolled hair to the corset worn on the outside, this young lady is a slave to late 1840s to early 1850s fashion. Lovely dropped earrings and a velvet ribbon pinned around her neck accessorize nicely with her simple bodice and lace mitts. Of particular interest is her dress bodice with her ribboned overcorset.

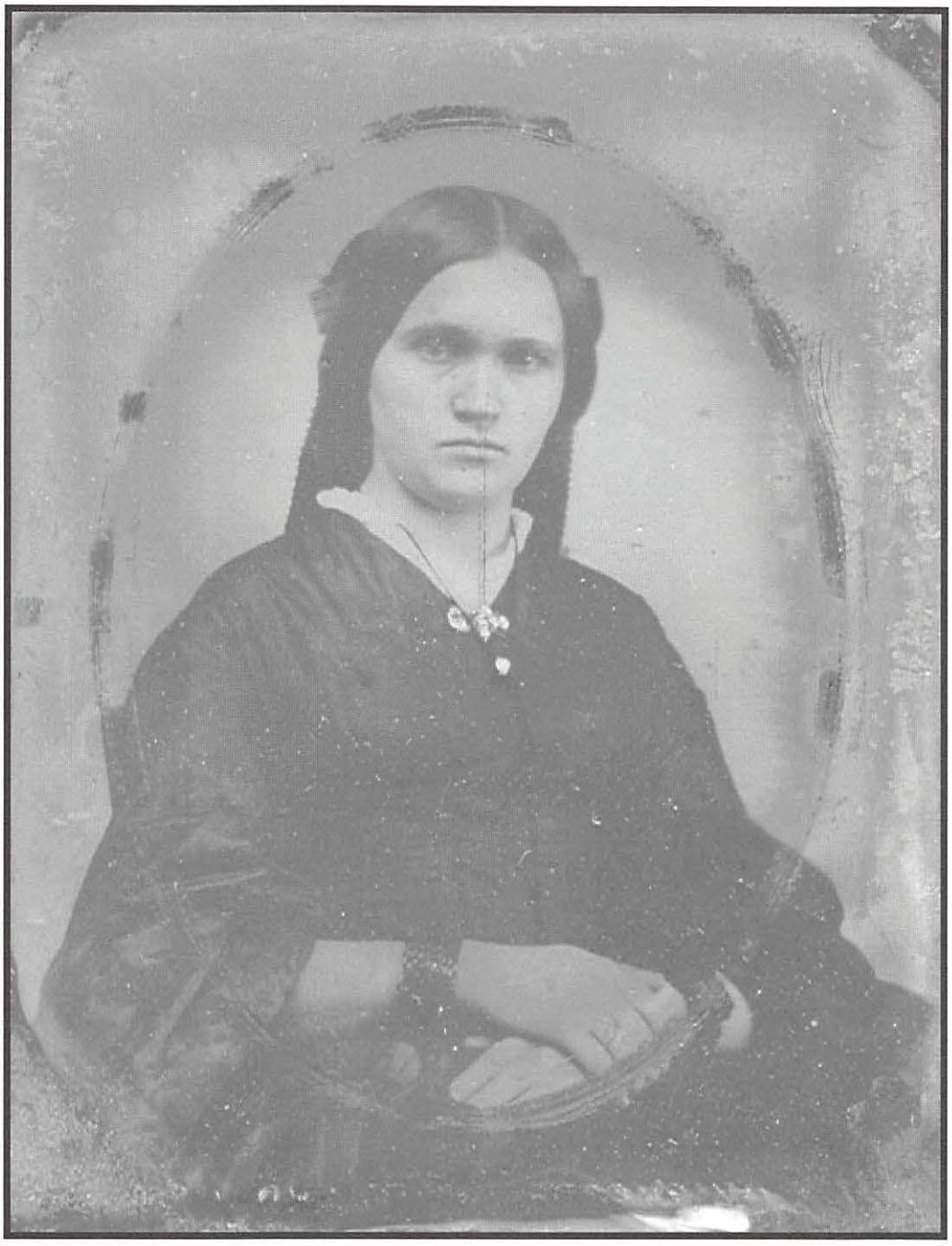


This cabinet card was produced in Orangeville, IL in the early to mid 1890s and features a large gathering at a barn raising. It is a great resource for barn construction as well as a wonderful study of work and fashionable clothing and styles. The ladies at the base of the barn all wear wrappers of some style with aprons. The younger women wear more fashionable dresses some with aprons and some without. The teenagers appear to be in the latest styles and tightest lacing of corsets. The men's clothing shows similar variation in styles ranging from overalls to complete three piece suits, along with a variety of facial hair, hats, boots, and shoes. Sit back, enjoy, and spend some time looking at of these proud builders of this extraordinary barn.

A MOMENT IN TIME

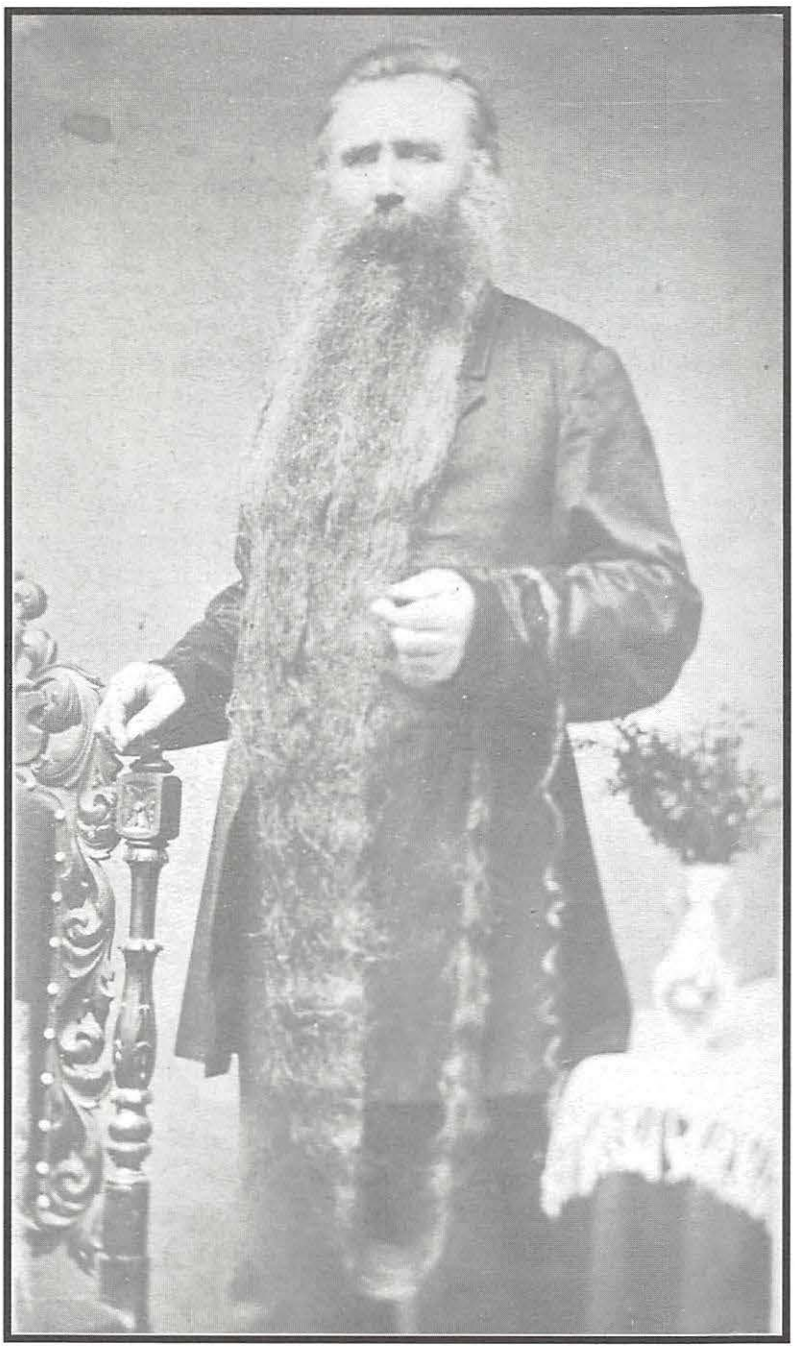
Edited by
Chris & Susan Gordy

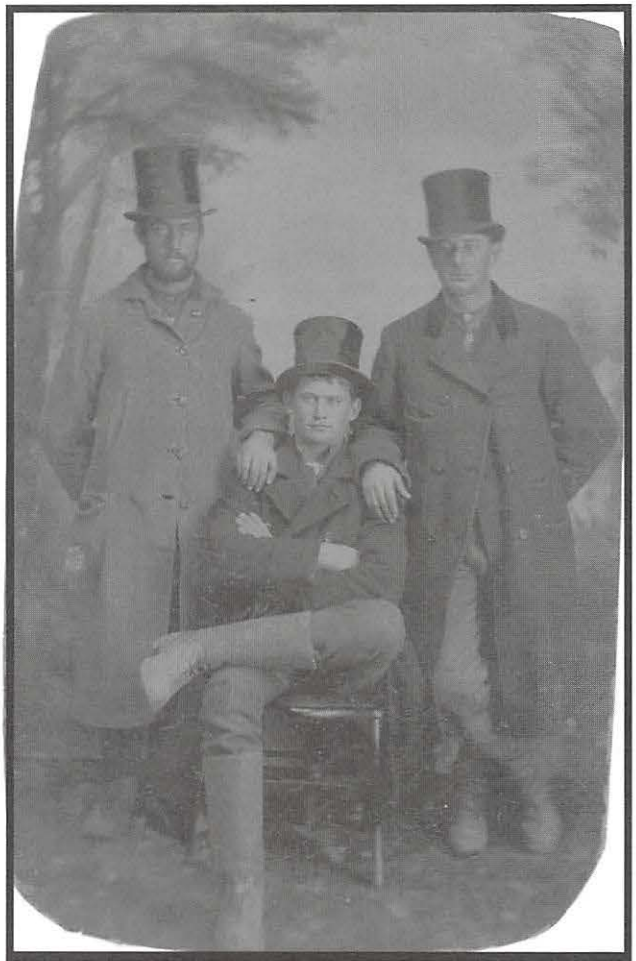
All Photos courtesy of the Stephenson County Historical Society.



Above - This young lady poses for the photographer wearing a lovely mid-1850s silk gown with a darted bodice and pagoda style sleeves complete with a white collar in this tintype. She wears no undersleeves instead sporting cuffed and rib-boned bracelets.

Facing page, bottom right - The two women in this tintype, possibly sisters, pose in two differently styled dresses from the 1880s. Both sport ¾ quarter length sleeves and a variety of bracelets. Their hairstyles exhibit differences as well with one choosing the fashionable curled bangs while the other stays with a simpler style of crimped hair, pulled away from her face and braided. Both ladies also have a floral decoration pinned to the upper bodice of their dresses. Of special interest is the painted background. The furniture in the photo is real while the mantel and columns are painted.





Top left - Are you guys feeling a bit envious? This cabinet card proudly displays Jacob Mueller of Freeport, Illinois and his curiously long beard, c.1865-1875.

Top right -These three young men in their well-worn clothing and hats show an unusual glimpse into working attire of the 1870s in this tintype. All three wear tailored and straight cut coats and collarless shirts indicating the photo was taken somewhere in the mid to late 1870s. Of particular interest is how well worn all of the clothing appears from the beaten top hats, collarless shirts, patched pants, and well used coats. The seated man wears boots with a buckle on the top of the foot.

Ivermectin or other suitable wormer.
Newborn piglets should also receive an iron shot, such as iron dextrose at two days to prevent anemia.

Cleaning & Grooming
Hog houses should be cleaned as needed and re-bedded before farrowing time. Hogs should also be checked for fleas or mites and dusted accordingly. The use of fly spray, traps, or fly parasites is suggested to control fly populations.

Safety, Restraint & Handling
Hogs are carnivorous animals. In a farm setting such as ours, they are never fully socialized. The majority of the contact that anyone should have with them is through feeding and watering.

- Do not put any body part near the mouth of a hog as they have a tendency to bite anything and everything.
- Never enter any area containing a hog, with the exception of an emergency situation, unless directed by a member of the staff.
- There are no simple ways of restraining a hog. It should not be attempted. If a situation should present itself where a hog must be captured or restrained food is the key. Hogs will most often stop to eat if presented with food.
- Always be wary of hogs. Where as horses may try to flee by nature, hogs may turn to fight.
- There are no safe ways of handling a hog. When moving them, they are basically allowed to run about freely. The person moving the hog should exercise great caution.

Sheep
Feed, Water & Minerals
Sheep should be fed a balanced diet of grain and hay. High protein hay such as alfalfa should be avoided. Sheep often thrive on grass hay and good pasture and rarely need grain. Cracked corn can be supplemented for sheep losing weight or showing signs of stress. Water should be clean and fresh and available at all times. Sheep are very prone to sun stroke and need adequate shade in summer. Non-iodized salt blocks should be available to sheep at all times. Be weary of mineral blocks for sheep as they are prone to iodine poisoning.

Vaccinations/worming/physicals
Sheep should be shorn once a year and have a yearly physical at this time. Special attention should be made to the teeth as they are prone to losing them in old age. Sheep should be vaccinated with;
Rabies
Clostridium
Tetanus
and tested annually for TB and Brucellosis.

Sheep should be wormed on a bimonthly schedule with an injectable wormer (Ivermectin) or an oral drench.

Hoof Care
Sheep should have their hooves trimmed twice yearly or as needed to control growth and hoof rot.

Cleaning & Grooming
Sheep need no annual grooming other than sheering. All effort should be made to keep foreign matter out of the wool. Feed and hay should be fed from low feeders to prevent particles from falling into the wool. Clean pasture is best. Stalls and alleyways should be cleaned daily and clean, dry bedding replaced as needed. Outdoor pens and paddocks should be cleaned weekly or as weather will allow. The use of fly spray, traps, or fly parasites is suggested to control fly populations. Sheep are very prone to fly strikes and every effort should be made to prevent flies from laying eggs in the wool.

Safety, Restraint & Handling
Sheep have a very strong herding instinct. When danger presents itself they will group together and run. This is the sheep's natural defensive plan. They will, however, stand their ground and butt with their heads in order to free themselves when so provoked. Keep this in mind whenever working with or around them.

When sheep are fed or think they are being fed, they become aggressive and will jockey for position nearest the food. This may include butting each other and possibly the person feeding. This is not necessarily intentional and must be closely monitored to ensure safety.

- Sheep are docile animals and require little force to be restrained once they are on their dock (rump). It may be difficult to get them to that position, however.
- Whenever moving sheep or restraining them, never grip or pull the wool.
- Never try to restrain a ram that is agitated.
- Sheep posses a herding instinct like no other animal. When moving them, it is important to remember that where one sheep goes, most if not all will follow.

Poultry
Feed, Water & Minerals
Chickens and turkeys were kept for meat and egg production. These birds are extremely economical to keep and can survive mainly on table scraps and small amounts of grain. It is best to feed a quality laying feed of 25% to 27% protein for adults. Poultry allowed to free range on grass will need substantially less feed than those in confinement but feed should always be available in any case. Grit may also be necessary for birds living in confined yards or houses

Water should be clean and fresh. Waterers work best for poultry.

Vaccinations, Worming & Physicals
Poultry require little health care other than occasional worming and dusting for mites. Wormers such as Piperazine can be added to water and dust can be applied topically as needed.

Cleaning& Grooming
Poultry houses should be cleaned and dry bedding added as needed. Poultry require no grooming under normal conditions so long as parasites are controlled. Poultry will from time to time molt and lose their feathers. Do not attempt to pull feathers or interfere with the molting process.

Safety/Restraint/Handling
Poultry are fairly unaffectionate creatures that care little for human contact. For public and employee/volunteer safety, it is recommended that no poultry be handled. They may be shooed away if they are creating a nuisance, but they are not to be handled. If a turkey or rooster is being aggressive, notify the staff immediately.

Note: A common restraint technique for smaller fowl is to turn them upside down while holding their feet. Do not use this method on any fowl as it may permanently damage the bird.

Glossary
Accession. The act of coming into possession of
Barrow. An adult male hog that has been castrated before reaching sexual maturity
Boar. An adult male hog
Bovine. Referring to the subfamily of Bovinea which includes cattle, buffalo, and Kudus
Bull. An adult male Bovine
Calf. A newborn Bovine
Cattle. Bovine, especially domesticated members of the Genius Bos as in cows and steers
Chick. A Chicken that has not reached sexual maturity
Chicken. A domestic foul, Gallus domesticus
Colt. A male Horse that has not reached sexual maturity
Cow. Female Bovine of sexual maturity
De-accession. The act of removing
Ewe. A female sheep of sexual maturity
Filly. A female horse that has not reached sexual maturity
Foal. A newborn horse
Foul. Referring to poultry, usually chickens of a mixed variety
Gelding. A male horse castrated before reaching sexual maturity
Genotype. The Genetic makeup of an organism or group of organisms with reference to a single trait or set of traits
Gilt. A female hog that has not reached sexual maturity
Gobbler. A male turkey over the age of one year
Heifer. A female bovine that has not reached sexual maturity
Hog. A domesticated swine, Sus scofa
Jake. A male turkey of sexual maturity under one year of age
Lamb. A newborn sheep
Mare. A female horse of sexual maturity
Phenotype. The observable constitution of an organism or its appearance
Pig. A newborn hog
Poultry. Referring to domesticated birds
Ram. A male sheep of sexual maturity
Rooster. A male chicken of sexual maturity
Sheep. Any of several ruminant mammals of the Genus Ovis
Shoat. A hog that has not reached sexual maturity
Sow. A female hog of sexual maturity
Stallion. A male horse of sexual maturity
Steer. A male bovine that has been castrated before sexual maturity
Stud. Stallion, a male horse of sexual maturity kept for breeding purposes
Swine. Hog, any stout artiodactyls of the family Suidae
Tom. A male turkey of sexual maturity
Turkey. Either of two large North American gallinaceous birds of the pheasant family
Wether. A male sheep that has been castrated before sexual maturity

---

Livestock Policy, Volkening Heritage Farm at Spring Valley, Spring Valley Nature Sanctuary, Schaumburg Park District, Schaumburg, Illinois. April 4, 1997.

Old World Wisconsin Animal Management Plan, 1999.

Animal Acquisition and Care Policy and Animal Care Guidelines, Conner Prairie, n.d.

Preseren, Robert, Steven Miller, Ralph War, Terry Sargent, Peter Zopes, compilers. ALHFAM Outline for Animal Care, n.d.

Animal Care Policy and Practices Manuel, Lake Farmpark, Kirtland, Ohio. January, 1999.

Battaglia, Richard, *Handbook of Livestock Management*, Prentice-Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 1981.

CALL FOR PAPERS

CULTIVATING THE "NEXT" AGRICULTURAL HISTORY

Annual Meeting of the Agricultural History Society
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa
June 21-23, 2007

Sponsored by the History Department,
Agricultural History and Rural Studies Program, and Center for Agricultural History,
Iowa State University

In recent years, scholars seemed to have paused, looked around, and decided, however consciously, to expand and redefine the field of agricultural history. For many among us, this may provoke a sense of déjà vu. Beginning in the late 1970s scholars, dissatisfied with the traditional (or "old") emphasis on production, distribution, technology, and policy, increasingly turned their attentions to social and cultural themes—among them, farm communities, women's lives and roles, the immigrant experience, rural culture in the South, and market (vs. agrarian) consciousness and behavior. While the "new" rural history, as it came to be called, continues to thrive, historians and scholars from a variety of related disciplines are transforming and reinvigorating the field once again. The result—what might be called the "next" agricultural history—embraces both "old" and "new" interpretations of previous generations, but focuses most intently on interdisciplinary and global issues. The "next" agricultural history not only "puts the culture back into agriculture," as outgoing AHS president Hal Barron once put it, but the environment, geography, economy, science and technology, politics, consumption—indeed, a whole range of scholarly perspectives and methodologies.

The program committee for the 2007 meeting of the Agricultural History Society invites submissions from scholars at all levels and in all disciplines to help cultivate the "next" agricultural history. We extend a special welcome to graduate students. Historians, economists, geographers, sociologists, and other scholars in related fields are encouraged to submit proposals of all types and formats, from the traditional papers/commentary format, to more informal discussion panels focused on specific themes, to roundtables on recent noteworthy books. The program committee will also do its best to organize individual or "orphan" submissions into panels.

Submission Procedures:

Complete session proposals should include a chair, participants, and, if applicable, a commentator. Please include the following information:

*An abstract of no more than 200 words for the session as a whole;
*A prospectus of no more than 250 words for each presentation;
*A mailing address, email, phone number, and affiliation for each participant; and
*A CV of no more than a page for each participant.

Individual submissions should include all the above except a session abstract.

Please send submissions, in PDF format, to d-vaught@tamu.edu . While we much prefer electronic submissions, applicants may, if they choose, mail five hard copies of their proposals to:

David Vaught
2007 AHS Annual Meeting
Department of History
MS 4236
Texas A&M University
College Station, TX 77843-4236

Should you have further questions, please contact any member of the program committee:
David Vaught, chair, Texas A&M University, d-vaught@tamu.edu
Monica Gisolfi, Columbia University, mg249@columbia.edu
Douglas Helms, Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA, douglas.helms@wdc.usda.gov
Pamela Riney-Kehrberg, Iowa State University, prinkeh@iastate.edu
Debra A. Reid, Eastern Illinois University, dareid@eiu.edu

From the Archives

Don't Go Counting Your Chickens...

By
Tom Woods

Originally Published in the MOMCC
Newsletter, vol V, no. 1
February 1984

Winter presents special challenges and opportunities for living history farms and open-air museums that keep livestock. At the Oliver Kelley Farm, we believe that all animals do better if cared for at the same place by the same people throughout the year. It is surprising how much the individual personalities of animals are formed by habit and the consistency or lack of consistency in their environment. Draft animals will be gentler and more willing to work if kept on the same farm all year, rather than shipped out to be boarded elsewhere during the closed winter season.

This arrangement does present problems, though, particularly for cold Midwestern climates. Most of our historic farms don't have facilities for convenient care of animals in winter. Few of our living history farms or open-air museums have heated automatic waterers in their master plans. To water horses and cattle at the Kelley Farm in our common subzero weather, we have to chip ice out of our wooden barrel and bucket water from our covert water hydrants. But keeping animals on our farm during the cold winter also offers us an interesting opportunity for research using what Jay Anderson has called "experimental archaeology," the process of discovering cultural processes of a past period by simulating conditions and using historically accurate tools and methods. We are presently curious to discover how farmers persuaded their hens to provide them with fresh eggs during the winter.

We built a poultry house on the Kelley Farm this past autumn. We used old photographs of the farm to document the general style of a poultry house that had been here and agricultural census data which showed how many poultry were kept on the farm to determine the approximate size of the shelter. We then matched a poultry house plan in the 1859 *Register of Rural Affairs* with our photograph and census data and built an appropriate building for our book farmer's chickens.

Our 1859 plan book presented a sketch of a double-walled structure insulated with straw and supplied with two large, south-facing windows. The popular journal assured us that this would protect fowls "with the largest combs from severe frosts" and furnish "daily installments of fresh eggs all winter." The building is eight by sixteen, and we have twenty-six chickens in it.

It has been interesting this winter to see how our Dorking and Dominique chickens respond to subzero temperatures in their new home. Before their poultry palace was built, they had been kept in the barn the past two winters, and many had suffered frozen combs and wattles. Not surprisingly, they laid no eggs. This winter, they have enjoyed a warmer environment. The temperature differentials outside and inside the building have been impressive. On December 23, the temperature outside was -33 degrees at 7:30 in the morning, while it was a comparatively cozy -6 degrees inside. On January 10, it was -23 degrees outside and +10 degrees inside, the largest temperature difference we have seen.

By afternoon, when the sun streams in through the windows, the temperature often rises to near freezing, even though it remains sub-zero outside. No combs or wattles have turned white, then black, as they do when frostbitten, but neither have we been favored with the gift of an egg from the hens.

To gain information for our experiment, we have done some research in period poultry books to discover what experts and "practical farmers" recommended in the mid-nineteenth century for increasing egg-laying in winter. In 1850, John O. Bennet analyzed the problem in *The Poultry Book*, and he reviewed other writers' suggestions. Bennet quoted a medieval writer who suggested, "Ye must mixe their meat with chalk; and put water fresche into their troughs with some wine and water mixte, and so let them have it daylye

for a space. Or give them of barlye halfe soddan, and mixte with tares, or the graine called millet wheate." The French expert M. Reamur had tried many experiments, but he held out little hope of encouraging hens to lay in the winter.

Bennet's contemporaries at *The Southern Agriculturist* (what would they know about cold weather?) suggested warming the poultry house with a stove and feeding hot boiled potatoes, carrots, parsnips and turnips. At least some Minnesota farmers apparently did heat their poultry houses in the winter. The *New England Farmer* felt the problem was not so much a question of good food as the absence of snow-free ground where chickens could scratch for bits of calcium to aid in eggshell formation. Editors suggested serving crushed bones to augment a diet of oats. They also felt the poultry would lay best if kept crowded in small, south-facing buildings.

Thirty years later, the *Practical Home Farmer* largely agreed with both *The Southern Agriculturist* and the *New England Farmer*. The *Practical Home Farmer's* editor recommended young pullets because they were more likely to lay in winter, an he suggested keeping the poultry closely confined in a warm place, feeding them "rich and stimulating food" like boiled roots, and providing them with a lime source of crushed bones or old mortar. The editor also favored feeding the hens animal scraps like bullock's liver, guts or other refuse— all topped with a generous dose of cayenne pepper.

Pray for our hens.

THE ALHFAM REPLICA RESOURCE LIST

AVAILABLE NOW TO MOMCC MEMBERS FOR $12.00 INCLUDING POSTAGE

MORE THAN 300 VENDORS OF GOOD STUFF FOR YOUR SITE LISTED IN ONE PLACE

MAKE CHECK TO ALHFAM & SEND TO:
ALHFAM PUBLICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE
8774 ROUTE 45 NW
N. BLOOMFIELD, OH 44450-9701

VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT www.alhfam.org

Past Patterns

In the mail order business since 1979, Past Patterns creates and sells historically accurate clothing patterns.

Pictured below is our newest patterns: #014 & #015 Classic Plain-Cut Summer Trousers of the Mid-19th Century.

The pattern #014, **$15.00**, contains Regular waist sizes 28 through 42. The pattern #015, **$18.00**, contains Big and Tall waist sizes 44 through 52.

Order our catalog of patterns for $4.00.

Past Patterns
PO Box 2446, Richmond, IN 47375
Phone 765-962-3333
FAX 765-962-3773
pastpat@thepoint.net
http://www.pastpatterns.com

M/C Visa & Discover

SITE SPOTLIGHT

Hartwick Pines
State Park and Logging Museum
Grayling, Michigan

Hartwick Pines Logging Museum is the site for the MOMCC Fall 2006 Conference. The following questions were posed to Site Historian Rob Burg; his answers will tell you a little bit more about the host site. Hope to see you there!

Name of your site: **Hartwick Pines State Park and Logging Museum**

Size of your site: The park is 9,672 acres and contains a Visitor Center, picnic area, campground and the museum, which consists of two buildings, a historic sawmill and several outdoor exhibits.

Last year's official number of visitors: 55,377 (Museum attendance)

Full time staff: Museum: 1 (Park: 4)

Part time staff: Museum: 3 (Park: 20)

Volunteers: 353 in 2005 (3,808 volunteer hours)

Mission Statement: The Hartwick Pines Logging Museum preserves and interprets the heritage of Michigan's white pine logging history of 1840-1910 and tells the stories of the men, women and children who worked in this important industry of the Nineteenth Century. The Hartwick Pines Logging Museum also connects Michigan's logging industry to the growth and expansion of the United States in the Nineteenth Century and also interprets the ecological impact of logging on Michigan's forests.

Hours of operation/season and admission costs: Season: May 1 to October 31; Hours: 9am-4pm from May 1 to Memorial Day weekend; 9am-7pm from Memorial Day weekend to Labor Day; 9am-4pm from Labor Day to October 31. No cost for the Museum. A state park motor vehicle pass is required for entry into the park ($6.00 for a resident daily permit)

Website URL: www.michigan.gov/loggingmuseum

Describe the bulk of your programming direction in 27 words or less: We interpret Michigan's white pine logging era (1840-1910) through permanent exhibits, living history interpretation, hands-on activities and demonstrations, special programs and guest performers.

What style of interpretation do you use? Why? Mainly Third Person Living History Interpretation. We do one First Person Interpretive Program each year (a lantern program in September). With limited training available, we find that it is better to do high-quality third person interpretation rather than shoddy first person interpretation.

Time period covered by your site: Museum interpretation covers 1840-1910. Our interpretive programming focuses on the late 1880s to 1900. First Person Lantern Program takes place in 1896.

Favorite odd visitor comment or question: "I thought the trees were bigger. When I came here as a child these trees were giant." "Where is the tree you can drive through?" (Our answer: "California.")

List your special events: Maple Syrup Day on the fourth Saturday in March; Wood Shaving Days on the third weekend in July; Forest Fest on the second Saturday in August; Black Iron Days on the fourth weekend in August; Logging Museum Lantern Program ("A Night at the Camp") on the third Saturday in September; Halloween program on the second weekend in October.

If a person had only one chance to see your site what time of year would you tell them to make their visit? Summer. This is when most of our programs and activities take place, however we offer programs year-round, even when the museum is closed. (The Visitor Center is open all year.)

What do most people come to see at your site? Our stand of old growth white pines—the largest stand remaining in Michigan's Lower Peninsula (49 acres), and the Logging Museum, which has been open since 1935.

What is the biggest hidden treasure at your site? The other 9,500 or so acres of the park that 90% of our visitors never see. This area includes historic logging railroad grades, archaeology sites of former logging camps and a lumber town, a "stumpfields" (open plains-remnants of the logging era where the charred stumps are the main feature of the land), several miles of the East Branch of the AuSable River, several small lakes, a bog and other wetlands, old growth hemlock and jack pine stands– both rare in the Lower Peninsula, and a variety of wildlife including black bear, bobcats, coyotes, pine martens, otters, beavers, eagles and loons that are rarely seen by visitors.

Three myths you would like to debunk forever from the minds of your visitors: 1.) We do not have a tree that you can drive through. 2.) People really were not that short back then. (Yeah, I know every other site has this one too.) 3.) Black bears are not going to eat you.

Most frequently asked question from visitors: "Where are the Big Trees?"

Famous people connected to your site: Indirectly, Theodore Roosevelt. *How?:* The park is named for Edward Hartwick, who was a native of Grayling and had been an army officer in both the Spanish-American War and World War I. In Cuba, he knew Teddy Roosevelt, as Hartwick was an officer of the 9th U.S. Cavalry Regiment (black troopers led by white officers), which fought along side Roosevelt's Rough Riders at San Juan Hill. TR mentions Hartwick in his book "Rough Riders" and then in 1918 when Hartwick died of disease in France, the former President sent a telegram to Karen Hartwick, Edward's widow (who later donated the land for the park).

Is period clothing/costuming part of your site? How many people? What span of years? We do period clothing during our summer third person living history programs and during our fist person program and for some special public programs too. Period clothing is utilized by the four staff members of the museum during the summer season, and by staff and volunteer interpreters during the September lantern program (about twenty people). We focus on the 1890s.

Activity and/or event that makes your site unique: Black Iron Days is the largest gathering of Blacksmiths in Michigan annually (more than 50 attend each year). Both Wood Shaving Days and Black Iron Days feature the operation of our sawmill powered by a 1912 Port Huron Steam Engine.

If money/redtape/bureaucracy was no object, what would you wish for your site? More full time staff, at least two additional museum buildings to be utilized for full living history programming (not with permanent exhibits behind glass as the other two already have), a livestock program with one or two teams of horses and a team of oxen.

What kind of interpretive training do you use? Because of limited staff hours, interpretive training is mostly informal– shadowing veteran interpreters while they are doing their programs/interpretation. A formal interpretive manual is issued to all interpreters and there are a couple of specific training days each year, plus other training sessions of varying length about different subjects throughout the season. Videos and DVDs, a research library of logging and Michigan history, and a number of interpretive books and manuals are available for staff use.

What is the scope of your collections? Our collections are part of the Michigan Historical Museum, our parent organization. Collections focus on Michigan's logging history, specifically the white pine logging of 1840-1910.

Briefly describe your clothing program: Period clothing representing employees of a Michigan logging camp of the late 1800s. Common everyday work clothes, nothing fancy.

Briefly describe your foodways program: As part of our living history interpretation we do some cooking and presentation of recipes and meals of the logging camps. Because of

the limited facilities we do early camp food cooked on a "camboose" or raised fire place in the early logging camps.

Briefly describe your naturalist program: Our naturalist program includes a full-time park interpreter (naturalist) and three seasonal interpreters conducting a variety of natural history programs based on the ecology and wildlife of Michigan's forests.

Briefly describe your educational program(s): We offer a full slate of educational programs for elementary, middle and high school and college programs. We closely follow the Michigan Dept. of Education Standards and Core Curriculum. Most of our school programs are directed to the fourth grade, when students learn Michigan History. Programs include guided tours and specialized activities and programs. Some outreach programs are available. Most programs are offered at no cost, however customized programs and school visits require a small fee.

Is your site involved in any community or governmental partnerships? We are a government agency: We are part of the Michigan Department of History, Arts and Libraries. Our secondary agency is the Michigan Historical Center, which oversees the Michigan Historical Museum (which we are a field site of), the State Historic Preservation Office, the Office of the State Archaeologist, the Archives of Michigan and *Michigan History* magazine. We also work with other historical sites in Grayling and Crawford County to promote heritage tourism in the community. We partner with the Michigan DNR and the U.S. Forest Service also in promoting the forests and forest history in Michigan.

Do you have a gift shop? If yes, what type of merchandise do you carry? Our Friends of Hartwick Pines runs the museum store in the Visitor Center. Products must relate to Michigan History, logging history, or natural history as found in the park. Items run from books and videos to handcrafted items by the blacksmiths and woodworkers who come to the park, t-shirts, hats and postcards, to realistic stuffed animals for children (NO BEANIE BABIES!!)

Do you have exhibits? What are the focus points? We have permanent exhibits at the Logging Museum that cover "Life in the Logging Camp" –four exhibits featuring the cook shanty, camp office and camp store and the bunkhouse. The second exhibit building covers "From Landlooker to River Hog" –the work done in the forest from searching for the timber to cutting it down, and sending it to the saw mills. We also have a blacksmith shop exhibit in this building.

What percentage of your annual budget is derived from Gate Take/ Grants/ State & Local Government/ Federal Government/ Private Donation/ Special Events/ Foundation/ Endowment/ etc? The majority of the budget comes from the State of Michigan General Fund. However our interpretive program is about sixty percent funded by the Friends of Hartwick Pines, the non-profit group that raises money and assists in programs for us.

What is the administrative set-up of your site? The site historian (Me!) is the site manager for the Logging Museum. The Site Historian also oversees two other historic sites, the Michigan CCC Museum and the Tawas Point Lighthouse. The Site Historian reports directly to the director of the Michigan Historical Museum.

Is your site accredited? With whom? We are accredited by the American Association of Museums (AAM), as a field site of the Michigan Historical Museum.

What professional organizations does your site belong to? MOMCC, ALHFAM, AASLH, NAI (the Natural History Program and Visitor Center), Michigan Museums Association (as a part of the Michigan Historical Museum), AAM (as a part of the Michigan Historical Museum).

Briefly describe your sites intern program: We do not have a formalized intern program, but we work with students and/or colleges and universities that are seeking intern opportunities. Recent interns have focused on collections and exhibits, interpretation and education, administration and programming. We try to give interns experience in all aspects of the museum profession rather than work on a single project.

What type of skilled trades are presented at your site? We have blacksmiths and a variety of woodworkers demonstrate during our two major festivals (Wood Shaving Days and Black Iron Days). The interpretive staff also occasionally demonstrates a little blacksmithing, woodworking and saw filing (sharpening and setting the crosscut saws).

How many years has your site been in existence? Hartwick Pines State Park was established in 1927 and the Logging Museum opened in 1935.

What amenities does your site offer? We have a 100-site modern campground, a picnic area and a year-round use visitor center with meeting facilities.

MOMCC Fall Conference
November 9, 10 &11, 2006
Visit the MOMCC website for more details

Candace Tangorra Matelic Award

The Midwest Open Air Museums Coordinating Council (MOMCC) has established an award for essays in honor of MOMCC's first president, CandaceTangorra Matelic.

~~~~~~~~

This $200 cash award recognizes the best essay published in the MOMCC Magazine for the volume year.

Magazine articles must promote excellence and provide a forum for the interchange of materials, information, ideas and consideration of professional issues within the open air, interactive, and historical museum professions.

~~~~~~~~

Previous Winners

2005 – Merrilee Garner
"Community Collaboration: Schools, Museums, Historical Societies and You"
Vol. 26, no. 2

2004 –Debra A. Reid
"Living History's Long Row to Hoe: Midwestern Open Air Museums and Twenty-First Century Threats and Triumphs"
Vol. 25, no. 2 & 3

2003 – Anneliese Detwiler
"Mission Possible"
Vol. 24, no. 3

Send your submission today!

The deadline for submission is November 20, 2006

Send entries to:

Spring Valley
MOMCC MAGAZINE
1111 East Schaumburg Road
Schaumburg, IL 60194

magazine@momcc.org

25th Anniversary Endowment Fund

Candace Matelic, founder of MOMCC, has pledged the first donation to the MOMCC endowment - $2,500, which she challenges MOMCC members to match 3 to 1. By the campaign's end the fund will increase to at least $10,000. Pledges already stand at $3,097. MOMCC established the endowment to honor the organization's 25th anniversary. The interest from the $10,000 investment will increase MOMCC services to members, including but not limited to fellowships to attend MOMCC and ALHFAM conferences, invited speakers at conferences, and special publications.

Contributions of any amount are welcome, and all funds will be restricted. Please use the endowment as an opportunity for planned as well as memorial giving. Contributions may be made in installments, with billing occurring twice during FY 2004-2005 (Sept. 1-Aug. 31) and twice during FY 2005-2006.

Please make your tax-deductible contribution today by completing the form below and mailing it to the MOMCC treasurer, Debra A. Reid. You will receive a thank-you letter that will serve as proof of your contribution.

Contributors will be listed in each fall issue of the MOMCC Magazine. If you wish to remain anonymous, please indicate that on the contribution form.

MOMCC thanks you for your support.

25th Anniversary Endowment Fund Contribution Form

Memorials: This donation recognizes the following individual (can be living!!)_____

Biographical information on the individual memorialized (optional)_____

_____

_____

Anonymous (please circle preference): YES / NO

Publication information (please circle preference): YES / NO I allow my name to be published in the MOMCC Magazine (Fall issue) as a contributor to the MOMCC 25th Anniversary Endowment Fund.

Amount: _____$25 _____$50 _____$100 _____$250 _____Other

Payment Method: _____ Check or Money Order (Payable to MOMCC Endowment Fund)

_____ Credit Card (Please Circle) VISA / MASTERCARD

on Credit Card_____Expiration date:_____

Please charge my card for $_____ AUTHORIZING SIGNATURE:_____

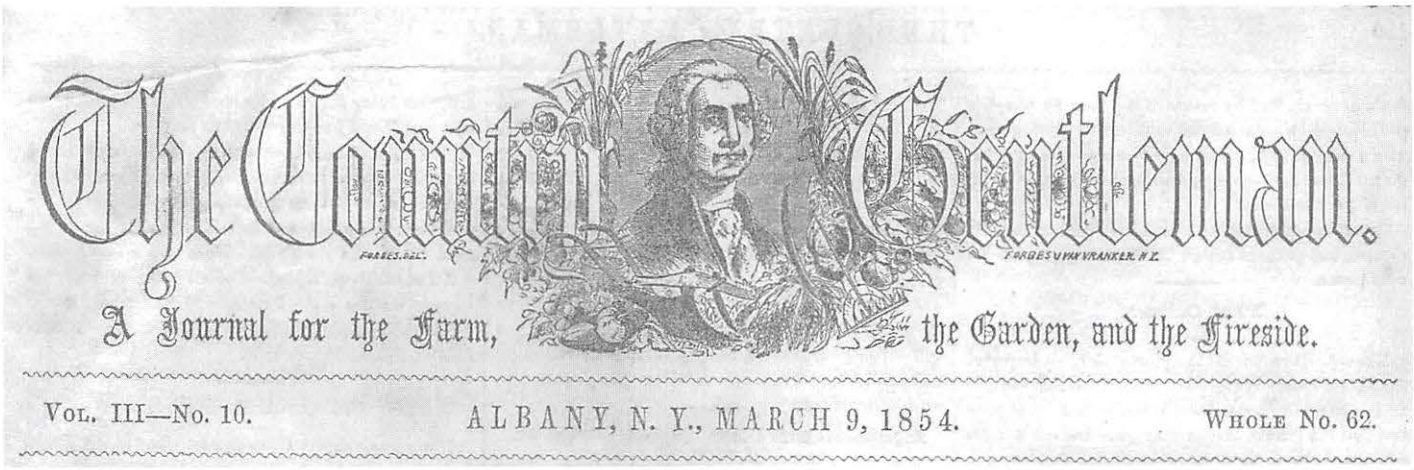
Contribution made by:

NAME: (as you wish it to appear in the MOMCC Magazine)_____

Address: _____ City:_____ State: _____ Zip Code:_____

Daytime Phone: (Area Code) and number: _____ E-mail:_____

Send this Endowment Fund Contribution Form along with payment to:
Debra A. Reid, MOMCC Treasurer; Department of History, Eastern Illinois University
600 Lincoln Avenue.; Charleston, IL 61920



Leave off Using Tobacco!

THIS is an age of reform. Conventions are in session almost every day to devise some method to put a stop to the existing evils of Society, and now plans for the preservation of health, the securing of rights, and the extinction of wrongs are urged upon the public every day. Reformers seem to be in earnest, and each class insist that the evil they are contending against is the one great bane of the country. When we read what is said upon the several topics, how that society must ever be a false, fictitious thing till women reconstruct it upon a true basis; how that the nation is steeped in Intemperance and must inevitably go crazy with the mania a potu unless the Maine Law is put in force in the length and breadth of the land; how that more than one-half of our whole population are impairing their digestive organs, and shortening their lives by the use of tea and coffee; how that Young America is smoking himself to death, wasting time and money, health and intellect and that laws must be immediately passed to check his fatal career, we sometimes wonder that, as this terrible condition has been of so long standing, any one is left to tell the tale. We would not be understood to speak lightly of any scheme of reform. Pacts, well attested, and really startling, are brought to light every day, and the mystery is how humanity can bear up under such a weight of statistics, all telling of its depravity and arguing that bad is coming to worse.

We have before us three pamphlets* published by Fowlers and Wells of New-York, containing each a prize essay on the use of Tobacco, and either one is enough to convince the mind that the sooner Tobacco is dispensed with, the longer one will be likely to live. Yet this tobacco smoking is very insidious; the smoke curls so very gracefully up, the exhilaration steals so very gradually and pleasantly over you, the mind awakens to clear thoughts and pretty fancies, and you feel so calm and contented, that it is difficult to believe that you are inhaling poison breath by breath, and that bye and bye these agreable sensations will be succeeded by languor, and the mind become vacant and stupid. No one thinks of the nicotine the volatile oil, or the volatile alkali which are taken into the system with every inhalation, and the effects, of which do not vanish in the smoke so carelessly and sportively whiffed into eddies and circles. The inveterate smoker or chewer had best not read these tracts, unless he intends to reform, for they will spoil his peace of mind, and make him imagine he is certainly attacked with some one of the eighty-seven diseases which Dr. Shew tells us are attendant on the use of the weed. But if a man is willing to be convinced that he is doing himself an injury, even though he is not-conscious of its extent, and willing to prolong his life and add to his comfort, we advise him to read what these gentlemen say, and disbelieve it if he can.

We have not space to notice particularly the chemical properties of Tobacco, but there are some facts with regard to its culture, its use, it effects, and the remedy for the habit, which we will briefly refer to. We are told that in 1840, 1,500,000 persons, one-tenth of the entire population of the United States, were engaged in raising and manufacturing tobacco, and that at the present time not less than 2,000,000 persons are thus employed. "The Tobacco crop of the United States in 1850 was very nearly 200,000,000 pounds. And if we take into account the waste of land and labor in raising it; the expense attending its manufacture and traffic, with the loss of time occupied in smoking and chewing it, and the consequent idleness and indolence it begets,

$30,000,000 would be a low estimate of the present annual loss to the nation; a sum sufficient to provide every district of our country with a free school, every hamlet with a free church, and every pauper with a free home."

"The consumption of cigars alone, in the city of New-York, 'in 1851, was computed at $10,000 a day; while the whole city paid but $3,500 a day for bread; this would be $3,650,000 a year, for cigars alone. The Grand Erie Canal, three hundred and sixty-four miles long, the longest in the world, with its eighteen aqueducts and eighty-four locks, was made in six years, and cost over $7,000,000. The cigar bill of New-York City would have paid the whole in two years. If a line of Atlantic steamers, the pride of the ocean, were all sunk, how soon would the cigar-money of that one city rebuild the whole. It is- a very moderate cigar smoker who spends only 6 cents a day; and yet it amounts to $21.90 a year; a sum which would be called an enormous tax, if laid on a young man for the purposes of government, or the support of religious institutions. The same trifling sum, if put to annual interest, would in thirty years, amount to $3,529.30; and who does not wish that cigars were banished from the world, when he thinks in how many hundred ways this sum might have contributed to the real comfort and improvement of a man in moderate circumstances ; or how much good it might have done, if laid out in educating and elevating his children."

The Rev. Mr. Baldwin, in concluding his remarks upon the extent of the use of tobacco says :— "If the Tobacco consumption in the United States goes on in future, increasing as it has for twenty years past, have we not reason to fear that the nation of active, inventive, enterprising, efficient Yankees, flying all over the world, will be actually smoked down into a nation as phlegmatic and stationary as the smoking Dutchmen of Holland?"

Touching the effects of tobacco here is an item: "In the United States, intelligent physicians have estimated that 20,000 die every year, from the use of Tobacco; and in Germany, where the streets, as well as the houses, are literally befogged with Tobacco-smoke, the physicians have calculated that, of all the deaths which occur between, the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, one-half originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking !" Tobacco exhausts and deranges the nervous powers, and produces a long train of nervous diseases. It is peculiarly calculated to produce diseases to which the stomach is liable; and especially those form's which go under the name of dyspepsia, with all their kindred train of evils. It also exerts a disastrous influence upon the mind, and frequently produces an enfeebling of the memory, a confusion of ideas, irritability of temper, want of energy and steadiness of purpose, melancholy, and sometimes insanity. These are the ultimate effects of the use of tobacco, and though one may not percieve them in his own case, we are assured that the tendency of the drug is always towards disease.

All writers agree that the only remedy for the ruinous effects of tobacco is "to touch not, taste not, handle not." Dr. Shew says, "Charlatans may go about, as indeed they have done, pretending to have some secret remedy by which the Tobacco appetite may be permanently destroyed. But all such pretence is from the Father of Lies. If, through reason, conscience, and religion, a man cannot break off this habit, his case is for ever a hopeless one. A season of sickness is an excellent time in which to commence the reform; because, under such circumstances, nature, ever true to herself, takes away all longing for the accursed drug. True, no one should wait for such an opportunity; but when it does occur, let it be improved. The slaves of Tobacco who have undergone a course of hydropathic treatment, tell us that the healthful stimulation afforded by the water processes enables them far more easily to rid themselves of any pernicious habit. This it is well for every one to understand, for hydropathy cures by its power in invigorating the general health."

"To keep one's self employed in some useful occupation, physically and mentally, to the fullest extent, is a great aid to any personal reform. That "an idle man's brain is the Devil's workshop," is nowhere more true than in regard to the user of Tobacco, when he is attempting a change." He farther insists that one must desist from the use of all stimulants, or he is never safe.

These tracts ought to be widely circulated. They will tell more effectually as a preventive, than as a cure, but their only influence will be good. One who reads them will never learn to use the weed, and those who have acquired the habit will make an effort to leave off, after an attentive perusal.

* Tobacco, its History, Nature and Effects—by R. T. Trall; M. D. Evils of Tobacco, as they affect body, mind and morals, by Rev- Dwight Baldwin. Tobacco Diseases, with a remedy for the habit, by Joel Shew, M.D. Fowlers and Wells, New-York.

Ain't Technology Grand?

John R. Childs

Buckley Homestead
Volunteer

On most sites that have draft animals, be it oxen or horses, the most common question is, "Do you plow with them?" At Buckley Homestead we can plow at two sites; the 1850s homestead and the 1910s Buckley farm. Having used both the walking and riding plow, I can tell you which one I like the best. I'm from the school that says being able to farm sitting down was among the biggest step forward that agriculture has seen. So, we had this plow in the upper barn, and a demonstration field to use at the 1910s farm. The first question I asked was if the type of plow was accurate to the time period and if so is the plow itself historically correct?

The first place I looked to help me answer these questions was in Lynn Millers book *PLOWS and PLOWING*. I found the plow and the name of the company, Emerson Brantingham. I did a search on the internet for Emerson plows and didn't get what I needed. I then tried a search engine that I really like called *dogpile*. It incorporates results from several different search engines, so you can usually find what you need. This search got me to the Emerson Brantingham homepage run by John Brantingham, the grandson of one of the owners. I knew I had struck gold! It had the history of the company, which was good for interpreting the plow, along with some photos. However, our plow was not there.

An Emerson Brantingham foot-lift plow after 1909

I e-mailed Mr. Brantingham and explained what I was looking for and why. In a couple of days I was delighted to get a reply from him.

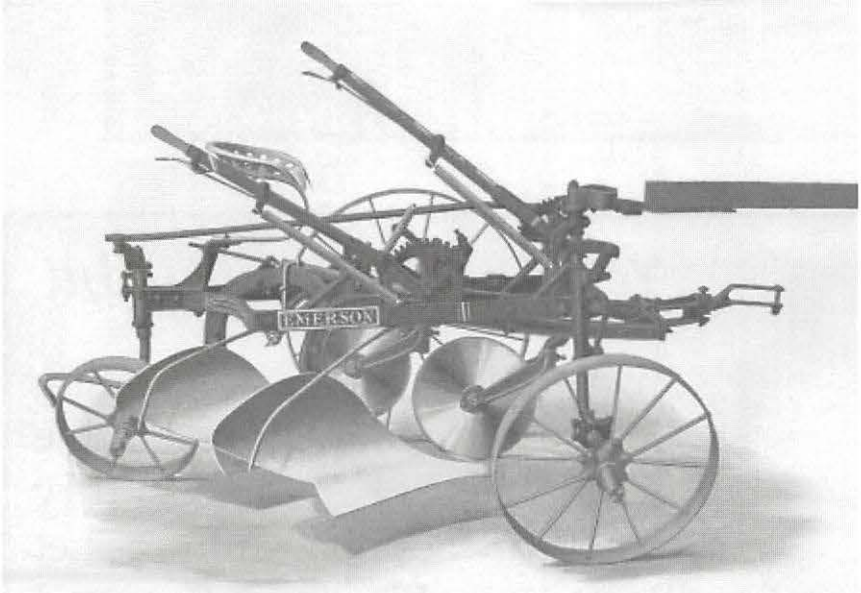
The picture on the left is one of the Emerson Brantingham plows. Mr. Emerson started the company and Mr. Brantingham joined him in 1909. Now the question is the plow we have before or after 1909. Also, the plow is missing the tongue, leading to another important question regarding its (the tongue's) length. I e-mailed him back with these questions and again, he was gracious with his reply. "If there is a diamond on the wheel's grease fitting it is an Emerson Brantingham made after 1909." Ours didn't have the diamond and thus it was the correct time period. Further, Mr. Brantingham explained that company catalogs listed various tongue lengths and then gave me some ball park figures. I asked in the Agriculture Resource Group meeting at an MOMCC Conference if anyone had any knowledge of the Emerson plow and the tongue length and Rick Finch was able to give me a couple of names that helped in the research. Next, I needed to know the color scheme. In the photo Mr. Brantingham sent the moldboard and share are black. The one we have is not. This brings up a whole new set of questions. Is our share a replacement or is it original to the plow? Did the company change color schemes after 1909 when Mr. Brantingham joined the company? Once

again Mr. Brantingham was able to help. He e-mailed me another picture from a catalog he had that is pre-Emerson Brantingham.

While the plow in the picture was a gang plow, as opposed to our single bottom, the paint schemes matched. The paint scheme shown is pre-1909 with the all red paint and clean shares. With all this information I was ready to start planning a restoration.

Grease fitting with diamond 1909 after Mr. Brantingham joined the Company

Our wheels are a little rusty and can use a coat of the green paint. The name is just stenciled on and should not be a problem to copy. Also through Lynn Miller's book I was able to find Balster's Implements and Parts in Scotch Grove, IA. They have a lot of hard to find parts including a share for our plow. As luck would have it, my wife went through the dark recesses of the upper barn and found the tongue for the plow.



An Emerson gang plow showing color scheme prior to 1909

As of this writing the plow is still in the upper barn. Just as soon as "Tink", our resident handy-man (every site has one, and he is indispensable to us) gets done with the hay wagons, I'm going to ask him to help me get the plow down to the maintenance barn and get it greased up and checked out. Thanks to Mr. Brantingham and the Ag resource group of MOMCC we are well on our way to getting this plow restored and usable.

Through the use of the internet, along with insights from modern day horse farmers like Lynn Miller (for his books), Fred Herr, Duane Westrate, Dick Rossenberg of Tillers International and the genius of pioneers like Mr. Emerson we at Buckley Homestead can say, ***Yes, we plow with the horses, and we do it sitting down! Ain't technology grand?***

Forge & Anvil

Charles Keller, Blacksmith.

QUALITY REPRODUCTIONS OF PERIOD COOKING EQUIPMENT, HARDWARE & TOOLS.

CATALOG $5.00

Box 51, Newman, IL 61942

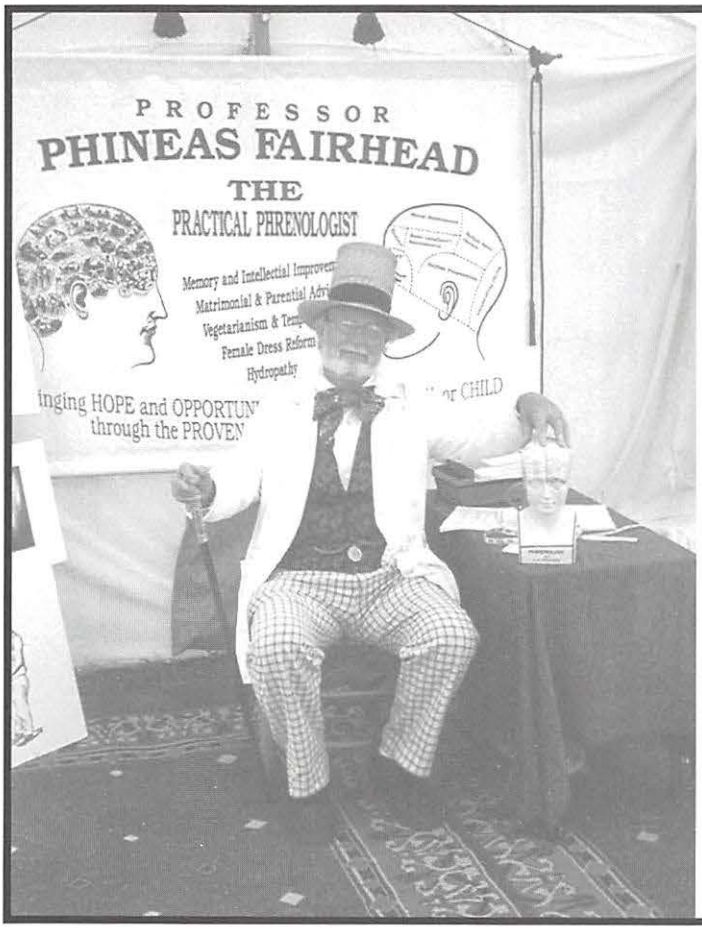
Making Sense of Place, Inc. and Associates

Finding inspiration in the past, creating meaning for the present, and planning for the future.

Innovative Approaches
- Creating sense of place
- Combining culture and nature
- Environmental history
- Point-of-view interpretation
- Audience-focused

Services
- Research
- Audience studies
- Strategic planning
- Interpretive planning
- Exhibitions and Programs
- Outdoor exhibits

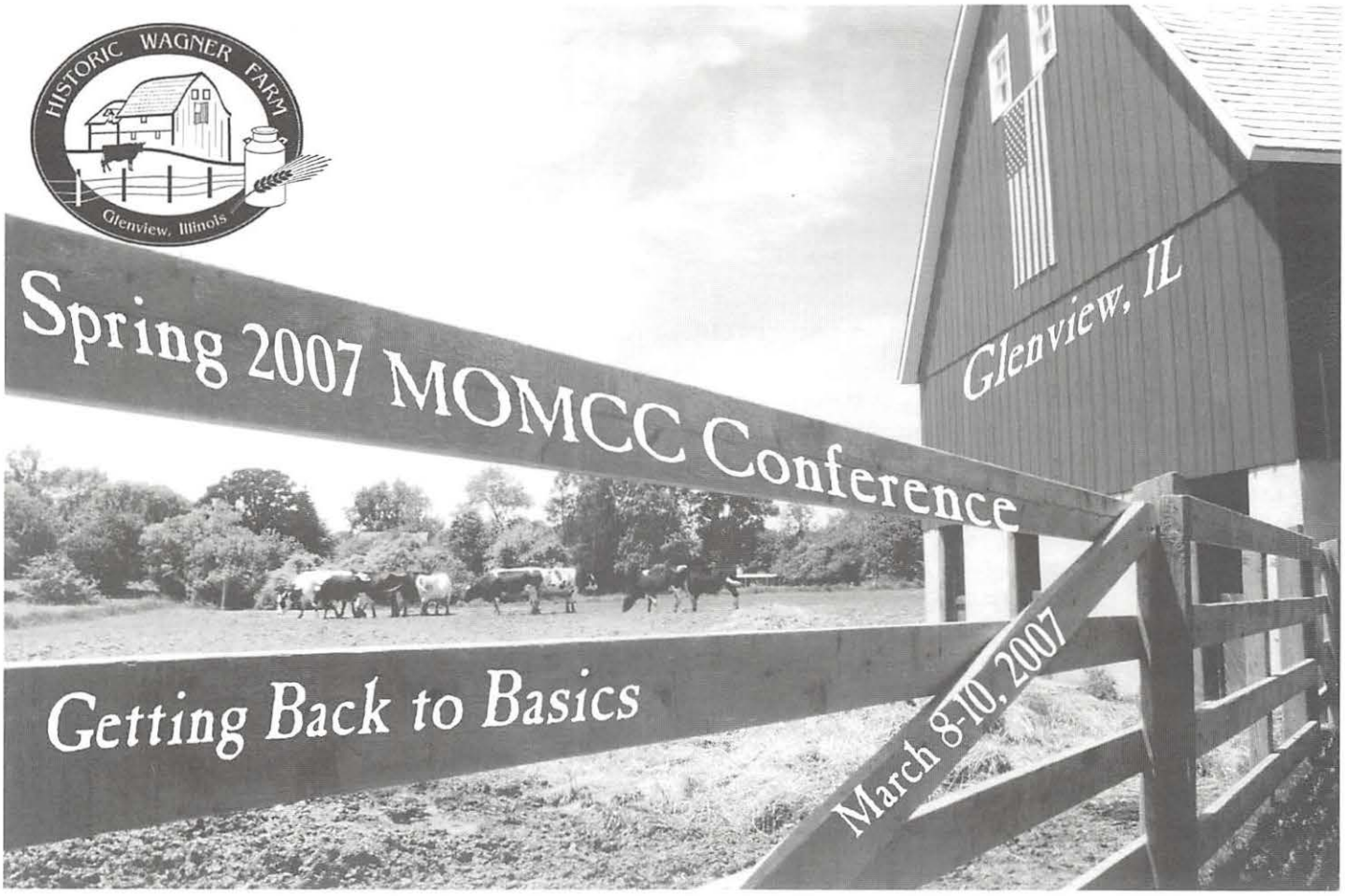
Thomas A. Woods, Ph.D., President
1521 Grandview Ave. Oconomowoc, WI 53066
262-569-1698 tom@makingsenseofplace.com
www..makingsenseofplace.com



Yes, The Professor Is In!

Interpreting and Demonstrating Practical Phrenology, one of the great fads of 19th Century American Popular Culture. Let Professor Phineas Fairhead entertain and educate your visitors at your next event or program. For more information, prices, and bookings, contact:

Victorian Parlor Entertainments
Lee & Carroll Slider
2100 W. William
Decatur, IL 62522
(217) 423-1922 phineasfairhead@sbcglobal.net



"The times they are a changin'" and so is living history. With today's visitors constantly searching for the new and exciting it can be hard living - and working - with "the past." The Spring 2007 conference aims to encourage individuals to return to the basics in their profession. Is there a new quilting technique you have wanted to learn? Maybe you need a refresher course in blacksmithing? It is easy to get stuck in old patterns but by going back to the basics we hope to take those skills and improve upon or adapt them to the changing times.

MOMCC is the Midwest regional affiliate of ALHFAM (the Association for Living History, Farms and Agricultural Museums) and is made up of professionals and other groups and individuals dedicated to interpretation, education, curation and administration in the museum field. **MOMCC's** purpose is to "promote further excellence and to provide a forum for the interchange of materials, information, ideas and consideration of professional issues within the open air, interactive and historical museum professions."

MOMCC seeks quality presentations that will be both informative and thought-provoking. We actively seek sessions that deal with the overall theme of "Getting Back to the Basics, especially in regards to a specific skill or craft, and will also consider proposals outside the main theme, provided they are appropriate to the field and are of interest to **MOMCC** members. Sessions may deal with craftsmanship, agriculture, education, interpretation, architecture, administration or preservation. Proposals should include a one-page summary of each presentation and a resume for each presenter.

Please send submissions to:

Sarah Hagye, Program Manager
Wagner Farm
1510 Wagner Road
Glenview, IL 60025
Ph: 847-657-1506
Fax: 847-724-7018
Email: Sarahhagye@glenviewparkdist.org

NEWS RELEASE

American Livestock Breeds Conservancy
Statement of Concern
National Animal Identification System Proposal

The American Livestock Breeds Conservancy (ALBC) would like to take this opportunity to respond to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's invitation to provide input on the emerging proposal relating to development of a National Animal Identification System (NAIS). The mission of the ALBC is, among other things, to protect the richness of genetic resources found in American livestock and poultry. It is recognized by the scientific and agricultural communities that much of the wealth of genetic diversity of America's purebred flocks and herds resides in rare, endangered, and heritage breeds. The future health of the American livestock industry may well depend on being able to tap and utilize the genetic potential inherent in these animals. ALBC strongly urges all decision makers involved with developing the policies and procedures of the NAIS to pay careful attention to the effects their actions may have on the maintenance of this vital genetic resource.

For a variety of reasons, many of our country's rare, endangered and heritage breeds of livestock and poultry are stewarded and maintained on small, independent farms and ranches. Thus, any regulations, policies or procedures that may prove sufficiently onerous or cumbersome will discourage a significant number of those farmers and ranchers currently breeding or contemplating raising such animals. The NAIS program could have serious, unintended, and unanticipated effects on the long-term viability of our nation's livestock industry.

ALBC appreciates that some benefits can accrue from the development of a carefully considered national system of animal identification. However, as the only national organization concerned with the conservation of our nation's livestock and poultry, we urge all NAIS decision and policy makers to be aware of the importance of conserving our national livestock genetic legacy and to be mindful that regulations and procedures designed specifically for agribusiness and large-scale production systems may have disproportionate impact on those currently maintaining these genetic resources.

Policies, procedures, and regulations that inappropriately or unnecessarily discourage farmers and ranchers from considering or continuing to steward rare, endangered, or heritage agricultural animals could lead to the extinction or functional loss of the genetic resource these creatures represent. Such a loss would diminish our country's genetic legacy, significantly reduce the capacity of present and future animal breeders to respond to new challenges and opportunities, and potentially compromise our nation's food security.

ALBC stands ready to have dialogue with those charged in development of NAIS to ensure this precious and vulnerable livestock and poultry legacy can be secured.

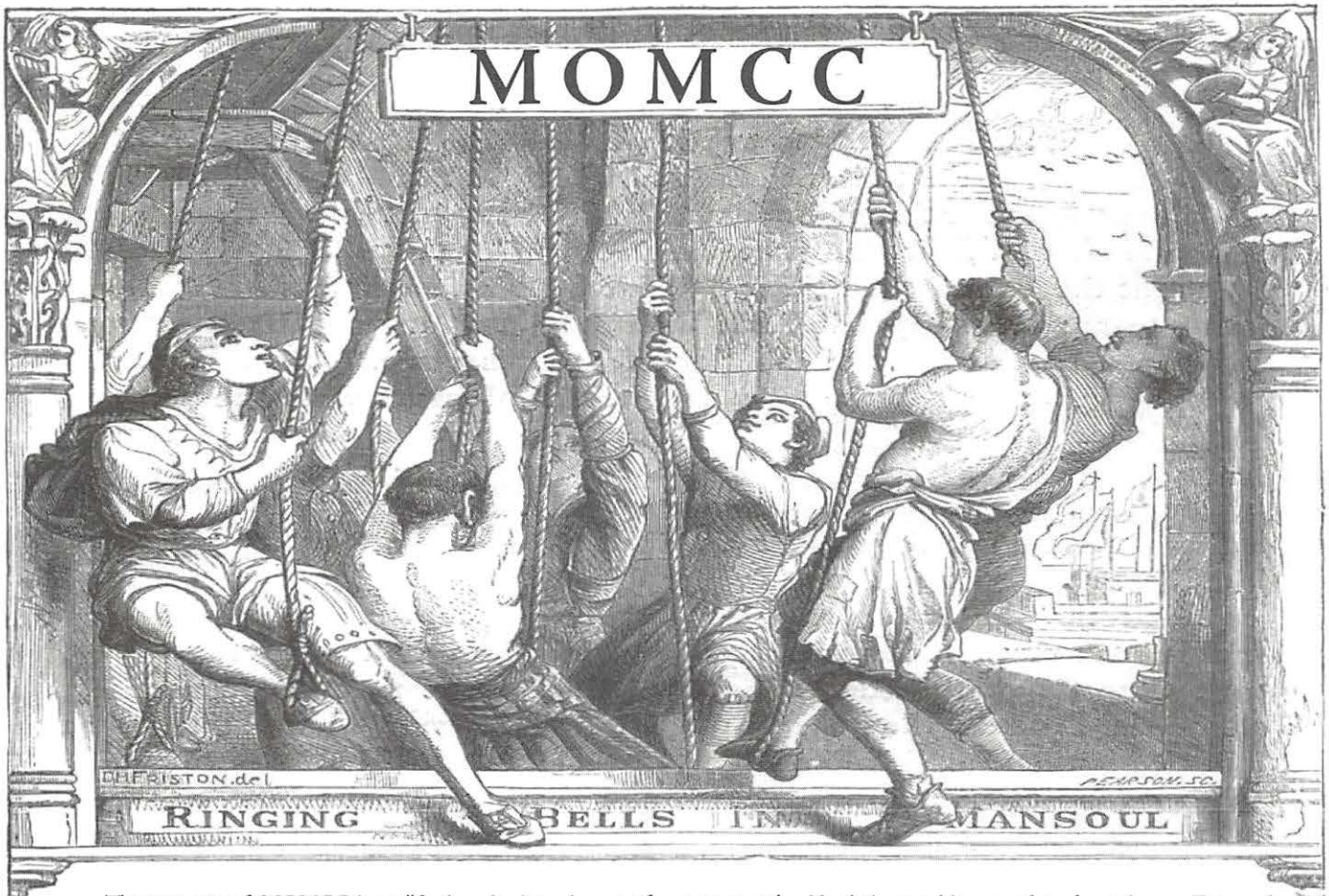
By taking a public position, ALBC may be able to amend the proposed NAIS and/or its Program Standards such that the adverse impact on breeders and small farmers is eliminated or significantly reduced.

Points of Concern:
1. NAIS creates an unfair economic and administrative burden for breeders and small farmers while providing little or no benefit.
2. While the NAIS trace back system does have some merit, clearly the enhanced export markets provide no benefit to breeders and small farmers.
3. The onerous record keeping and procedures of NAIS discourage present and future breeders and small farmers, and thus adverse impact to the conservation of rare breeds of livestock and poultry is anticipated.
4. NAIS has moved into reality too quickly for fair appraisal, comment, or design.
5. No evaluation of cost to benefit has been undertaken.

Board of Directors, American Livestock Breeds Conservancy

The American Livestock Breeds Conservancy
P.O. Box 477
Pittsboro, NC 27312
(919) 542-5704
editor@albc-usa.org
www.albc-usa.org

THE AMERICAN LIVESTOCK BREEDS CONSERVANCY, founded in 1977, is a non-profit membership organization working to protect over 150 breeds of cattle, goats, horses, asses, sheep, pigs, rabbits and poultry from extinction. It is the pioneer organization in the U.S. working to conserve heritage breeds and genetic diversity in livestock.



The purpose of MOMCC is to "further the interchange of materials, information, ideas and consideration of professional issues within the open-air interactive and historical museum professions." Submissions regarding any topic of relevance to this purpose are welcome and needed. This is your magazine! Length is not an issue: one page and even one-column articles are needed as much as longer submissions.

If possible, submissions should be made on computer disk in an IBM compatible format, Microsoft Word and Word Perfect are the editor's choices for submissions. Macintosh format is acceptable but please allow extra time for conversion. Contact the editors before submitting a final copy of extensive manuscripts for the most current computer guidelines.

At least one hard copy of the article must be submitted. Hard copies should be double-spaced. A title page should accompany the hard copy, and must include the full name of the author(s), their professional affiliations(s), and title(s). Please include a brief biographical paragraph from each writer for an author's note at the end of the article. Also include a complete address, telephone number(s), and email if available of a contact person.

Photographs and illustrations are welcome and encouraged. Glossy black and white photographs reproduce with the best quality, but any clear photograph, color or black and white, is usually suitable. Suggested captions and credit lines must be included with the photographs.

Clear, high quality copies of diagrams, drawings, and other illustrations may also accompany the article. As with photographs, suggested captions, credit lines, and other documentation must accompany the illustration.

Photographs and illustrations should be numbered on the back to correspond with their matching numbered captions. Fasten the captions to the photograph or illustration to avoid mix-ups.

With all illustrations and photographs, beware of copyright infringements and restrictions. Remember, copyright compliance is the author's responsibility! The author(s) selected for publication are responsible for copyright infringement. See the MOMCC Copyright Notice on the inside back cover.

Books, journals, bulletins, and other sources used in the creation of an article must be properly referenced. The editors require following the guidelines set forth by the *Chicag Manual of Style* or *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations* by Kate Turabian.

The writing style should be clear and direct. Remember that the articles in the Magazine are seen by readers of many different professional backgrounds. Please double check the grammar, spelling, and punctuation before sending in submissions. Other than simple corrections or other minor changes, the author(s) will be asked to make any changes deemed necessary.

MOMCC does not pay authors for accepted submissions. All accepted articles are considered contributions to MOMCC.

The editorial staff can make no specific guarantee as to when an article chosen for publication will appear in print.

For the return of submitted materials, please include a first class SASE. Contact the Editor-in-Chief with any questions regarding proposed topics or content. All submissions to be considered for articles should be submitted to the following address:

SPRING VALLEY - MOMCC MAGAZINE
1111 EAST SCHAUMBURG ROAD
SCHAUMBURG, IL 60194
magazine@momcc.org

Join now and beat the crowds! MOMCC exists to further the interchange of materials, information, and ideas within the history field. MOMCC is all inclusive for those interested in history. Administrators, interpreters, curators, historians, volunteers, and reenactors are among those who benefit from membership.

COMPLETE AND SEND IN YOUR MEMBERSHIP FORM TODAY!

MOMCC MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name_____
Title_____
Institution_____
Address_____
City/State/Province_____
Postal Code_____
Country_____
Phone_____
Fax_____
Email_____

Dues

☐ $20.00 Individual Membership
☐ $25.00 Institutional Membership
☐ $25.00 Household Membership
☐ Renewal
☐ New Membership

Visa/MC (please circle)#_____Exp. Date:_____
Signature:_____

Make checks payable to MOMCC and send Debra A. Reid
Assistant Professor, Dept. of History
Eastern Illinois University
600 Lincoln Ave
Charleston, IL 61920

We invite you to advertise in the MOMCC Magazine at the following per issue rates:

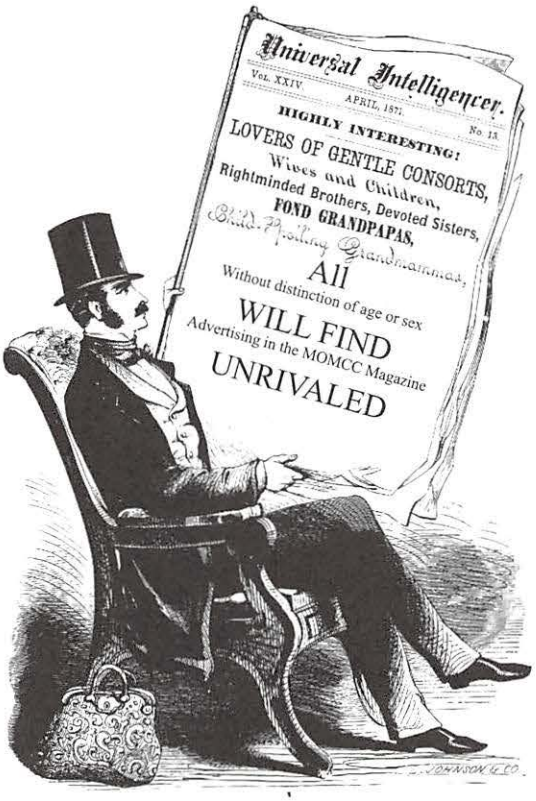
FULL PAGE (6 5/8" X 9 1/4") is $100.00
HALF PAGE vertical (3 3/16" X 9 1/4") is $50.00
HALF PAGE horizontal (6 5/8" X 4 5/8") is $50.00
QUARTER PAGE (3 3/10" X 4 5/8") is $25.00

Members of MOMCC receive a 15% discount on these prices per issue, or a substantial 33% discount off a package deal for three issues.

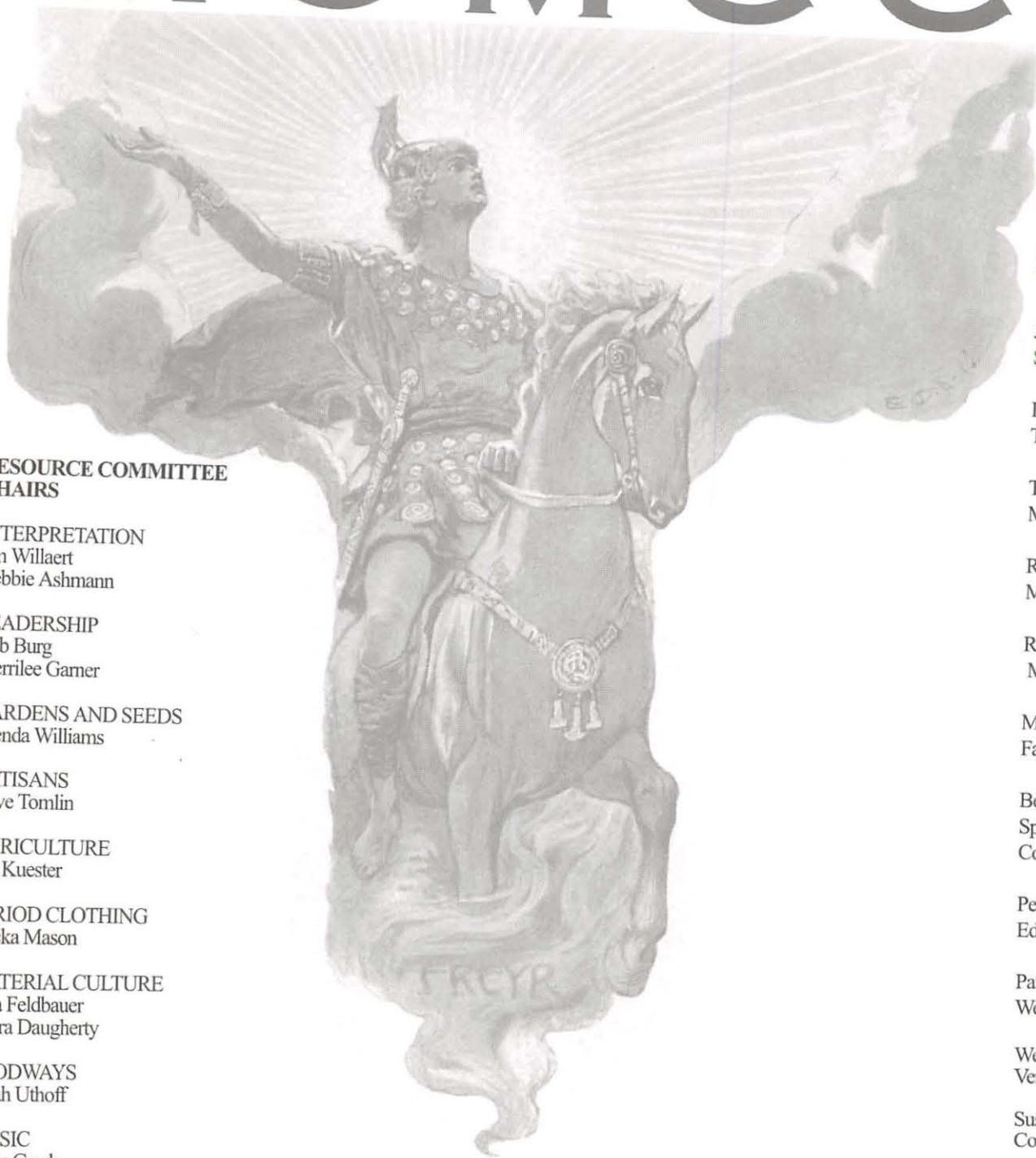
Members and non-members of MOMCC receive a flat rate price of $15.00 per issue for a business card size advertisement (3 3/16" X 2 5/8"). Or a special price of $40.00 for three issues for a business card size.

We ask that you supply us with a photo copy ready ad. Send this and your check, payable to MOMCC, to: MOMCC Editorial Staff, 497 Jackson Street, Galena, Illinois 61036

We hope that you will consider the MOMCC Magazine as your advertising medium.



MOMCC



MOMCC BOARD MEMBERS

Rob Martin
President

Carol Smith
Past President

Rick Musselman
Vice President

Jan Kehr
Secretary

Debra Reid
Treasurer

Terri Reynolds
Member at Large

Rick Finch
Member at Large

Rob Burg
Member at Large

Michelle Evans
Fall Conference Coordinator

Beckie Finch
Spring Conference Coordinator

Peter Noll
Editor in Chief

Patricia Kennedy
Web Master

Wendy Tatar
Vendor Room Coordinator

Susan Chemler,
Conference Registrar

RESOURCE COMMITTEE CHAIRS

INTERPRETATION
Jim Willaert
Debbie Ashmann

LEADERSHIP
Rob Burg
Merrilee Garner

GARDENS AND SEEDS
Brenda Williams

ARTISANS
Dave Tomlin

AGRICULTURE
Jon Kuester

PERIOD CLOTHING
Ericka Mason

MATERIAL CULTURE
Sara Feldbauer
Laura Daugherty

FOODWAYS
Sarah Uthoff

MUSIC
Chris Gordy
Melinda Carriker

MOMCC Copyright Notice

Copyright 2000 by the Midwest Open-Air Museums Coordinating Council

Reproduction in whole or in part without written permission is prohibited. By submitting a manuscript or illustrations, the author warrants to the MOMCC and its publisher(s) that such manuscript or illustrations do not infringe on the copyright of another party and that the author assumes full responsibility for any such infringement that may arise following publication.

The opinions expressed by the authors do not necessarily reflect the policies or principles of the MOMCC Board, membership or editors nor its publisher(s). Neither the MOMCC Board, membership or editors, or its publisher(s) make any warranty, express or implied, with respect to the material or the goods or services advertised herein. The MOMCC reserves the right to edit or refuse any and all materials submitted or solicited for publication.

MOMCC serves as the Midwestern affiliate of the Association for Living History, Farms and Agricultural Museums (ALHFAM). ALHFAM members who choose to be a part of the Midwestern affiliate of their ALHFAM membership will receive notices of MOMCC Conferences, as well as the MOMCC member price for conference registration. Midwest Open-Air Museums Magazine and voting privileges are benefits of MOMCC members only.

MOMCC Fall Conference

November 9-11, 2006 ✶ Grayling, Michigan

Presorted
Standard
US Postage Paid
Charleston, IL 60192
Permit No. 2

MOMCC
C/O Debra Reid, Asst. Prof., Dept. of History
Eastern Illinois University
600 Lincoln Avenue
Charleston, Illinois 61920 - USA

Deliver To:

MOMCC Spring Conference

March 8-10, 2007 ✶ Glenview, IL

WWW.MOMCC.ORG